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STAFFEL'S GARDEN GUIDE



SPRING
& FALL
1950

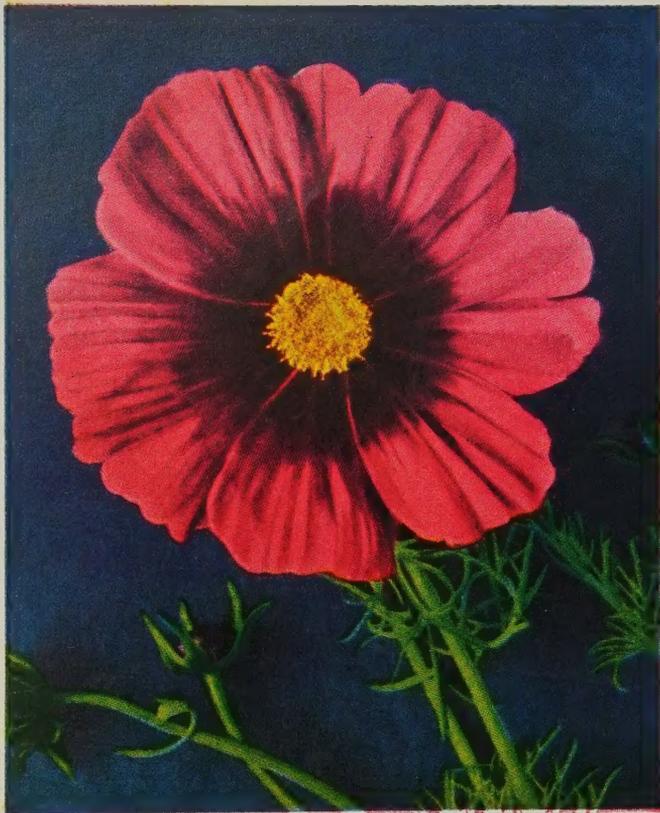
San Antonio, Texas



NEW!
"FIRE
CHIEF"

AWARDED RARE
GOLD MEDAL OF **25¢**
PKT.

All America Selections in 1949
See Page Six For Description



**"WE'RE REALLY
CRAZY 'BOUT
YANKEES!"**



Yes, we think that Yankees are just about the nicest folks. In fact, many of our best friends are Yankees. We've

COSMOS—Radiance This Staffel's introduction for the 1948 season has proved immensely popular with home gardeners because it will grow well almost anywhere, and repays a minimum of care with a profusion of large, long stemmed flowers well suited for cutting. A cross between the Sensation type and a zoned hybrid developed by Sydney Percy-Lancaster of Calcutta, India. It took twelve years to perfect in Bodger trial grounds, and won the top All America Award for the year 1948. Radiance is a real novelty—the central crimson zone is entirely new in Cosmos and identifies it like a signature.

really got to hand it to those folks in the North and East because in such things as clambakes and record snows and pipe-bustin' freezes they just can't be beat. What's more, they raise some mighty pretty scenery and lots of their flowers and shrubbery can't be duplicated for size, quality and loveliness (much as we hate to admit it on account of Texas, naturally, is best in just about everything.) Of course, most of that stuff they raise out there is made up of plants that do well in cold, rough climates and shouldn't be confused with the plant life that thrives, gets fat and sassy and blooms just about all the time in our own heaven-like climate in San Antonio and vicinity, where most things do better than any place else on earth. For this reason we urge all you folks to buy your Garden Seed right here in Texas and particularly at Staffel's, because Staffel's lists only that which has proved itself in this locality. You won't find varieties listed here that will only do well in the North and East. There's hundreds of Got-Smart Texans right now that order their seed from Staffel's all the time because they've learned that ordering from Yankee Catalogs brought them just heaps of headaches in the shape of stuff that looked lovely in the illustrations but didn't do nothing but grow puny in their front yards. You can bet your bottom dollar that if Staffel's sells it . . . it will do well in Texas!

PLANT IT....YOU'LL LOVE IT!



SWEET PEAS—Cuthbertson Folks who planted this one last year are planting no other Sweet Peas this year. Just can't be beat for it's long-lasting blooms and fragrant qualities which hold up admirably in even the hottest weather. Later than the Early Flowering Spencers but earlier than the late flowering type. Cuthbertson Sweet Peas combine the qualities of both and completely ignore the Spencer's weak points—Flowering long into the warm weather and ever-reaching for record-breaking heights.

PLANT IT....YOU'LL LOVE IT!

Very truly yours,
THE FERD STAFFEL COMPANY
321 East Commerce Street
San Antonio, Texas

Staffel's Fresh Flower Seed...



IT'S THE FINEST SEED
YOUR MONEY CAN BUY!

Folks, listed here below and on the pages following is a list of Flower Seed which makes up an assortment to suit the taste and wants of just about anybody on this green earth. This seed is the best seed that your money can buy... anywhere... at any price. It's fresh... it's good... it's full of that growing gumption which only new seeds brimming over with the ability to make good, can offer. Every last bit of it will do well on Texas soils and particularly in San Antonio and vicinity. Some of it you can plant, water once in a while and forget about it; some you got to care for a little extra; both will make good for you. Plant any or all varieties listed and you'll be just that much farther ahead towards a beautiful garden because it's Staffel's Seed... FRESH... NEW... and DEPENDABLE!

ABRONIA. Sand Verbena. Low or trailing native herbs with fragrant blooms. Grows good in open, sunny places in light soil. Ideal for pots and baskets. Sow in open after danger of frost or in frames or pots in early fall.

AGERATUM. Floss Flower. A popular summer-flowering plant which blooms until frost. Ideal for borders, edgings or pots.

TOM THUMB LITTLE BLUE STAR. Flower opens light blue with purple center and develops to blue self. Start indoors in March or April for early flowering, setting out in May, 9-12 in. apart.

ALYSSUM. Madwort. Easily grown in any garden soil. Especially suited to rockeries and edges in open sunny situations. The foliage tends to be grayish with a profusion of blooms during the entire blooming season. Best started indoors and set out about middle of April.

SWEET ALYSSUM. White and lilac. Grows 6 inches tall. Used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with trusses or clusters of small flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance.

VIOLET QUEEN. Compact and bushy. A regular little lovely for edgings and borders.

ANCHUSA. Summer Forget-Me-Not. Excellent for summer border in sunny location. Make good-sized clumps of rather coarse, usually hairy foliage from which rise 1 1/2 foot to 5 ft. leafy stalks, bearing from mid-July to September or later, loose masses of small flowers, usually blue and often in intense, striking shades.

ASTERS. Starwort. Like full sun and grow well in moist, well-drained soil. A good, average garden soil is more satisfactory than one made over-rich by too much fertilization.

EARLY BEAUTY. Wilt-resistant type which begins blooming in July until frost. Grows 2 1/2 to 3 ft. high with long, stout stems bearing large, well-formed flowers in dark lavender, carmine rose, flesh pink and white.

GIANT HARMONY MIXTURE. Lovely shades of light and deep blue, flesh, peach blossom, silvery rose, purple and white.

GIANT IMPROVED CREGO. A wilt-resistant aster with large shaggy flowers that look just like an "ostrich feather" fan! Rich color assortments.

BALLET QUEEN. Queen of the Market! See page for illustrated description.

LIGHT PINK. BEAUTY PURPLE. BEAUTY WHITE.
10c Pkt. — \$2.50 Oz.

ASPARAGUS. Smilax. May be grown outdoors or in greenhouse. A twining vine, its cut sprays and "strings" of lacy foliage are in demand everywhere for floral arrangements.

PLUMOSUS. A favorite florist's green. May be seriously troubled by a blight which causes the smaller branches to dry and be shed prematurely.

SPRENGERS. The most satisfactory for house culture. Easily grown from seed during February, taking about two months to sprout under ordinary living room temperatures.

ARMERIA. Maritima. Sea Pinks. A dwarf perennial with evergreen leaves in rosettes and numerous flower-heads on wiry stems which bloom from spring to autumn.

AFRICAN DAISY. DIMORPHOTHECA AU-RANTICA. Cape Marigold. Bushy plant growing 12 to 15 inches high. Flowers are 2 1/2 inches and over across and a unique, rich glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and halo.

BALSAM. Lady's Slipper. Hardy, bushy annual which grows 18 inches high. Wants partial or full sun and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes 2 inches across. Blooms for sixty days. Grows best in light, sandy soil. Combined with allysum or verberna, it's ideal for use as a border subject. Easy to grow.

DOUBLE ROSE. DOUBLE DARK RED. DOUBLE CAMELLIA AND DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED.

BALSAM APPLE. MOMORDICA BALSAMINA. An annual herbaceous climber, bearing egg-shaped, orange-colored fruits following white or yellow flowers.
10c Pkt. — 75c Oz.

BALSAM PEAR. MOMORDICA CHARANTIA. An annual herbaceous climber, bearing oblong, orange-colored fruits.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. One of several common names for Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower). Also sometimes applied to Gomphrena globosa (Globe Amaranth). See Centaurea and Gomphrena.
10c Pkt. — 35c Oz.

BEGONIA. Difficult but interesting to grow. Dislike full exposure to sun or very dry conditions. Thrive best in a mixture of fibrous loam, with leafmold, some old cow manure and sand added.

GRACILIS LUMINOSA. Erect succulent stems, lobed heart-shaped leaves and large, bright scarlet flowers in summer.

GRACILIS PRIMA DONNA. Grows 1 foot high, the color a brilliant clear pink, shading to carmine-rose.

BLUE LACE FLOWER. Formerly DIDIS-CUS but now TRACHYMENE CAERULEA. A dainty plant, growing 2 1/2 feet tall, blossoms from July to November. Rounded clusters of clear-blue flowers with slender tubes suggest miniature lace parasols, or delicately formed and colored heads of familiar wild carrot or "Queen's Lace" handkerchiefs. Sow seed outdoors in moist and cool (though not shady), location in early spring.

CARNATION. Clove Pink. CHABAUD'S IMPROVED GIANT DOUBLE. These robust erect plants, 15 to 18 inches tall, come into bloom five months after sowing seed, and continue to supply a great abundance of large, double flowers with handsomely serrated petal edges.

CHABAUD'S ENFANT DE NICE. An excellent type which produces fewer but slightly larger flowers with longer stems, and is a little more spreading in habit than Chabaud's Giants. Early in blooming, robust in growth.
10c Pkt. — \$3.00 Oz.

CANDYTUFT. Iberis. Ideal for rock garden or as an edging plant. Annual variety will bloom throughout the season if not allowed to seed. The branching plants develop flat-topped clusters of various colored flowers, blooming prolifically in the spring, and during other seasons by successive sowing of seed. Locate in sun or light shade, broadcasting seed directly.

GIANT HYACINTH. FLOWERED WHITE. Bears bold large spikes of snowy flowers. Habit sturdy and compact.
LAVENDER, ROSE, CARDINAL, LILAC and FLESH.
10c Pkt. — 40c Oz.

CALENDULA. Pot-Marigold. Practically blooms throughout the year. Does well under average soil conditions and in either full sun or semi-shade. The flowers close at night. Ideal cut flowers.

CAMPFIRE. Deep, strong orange with a distinct scarlet sheen on the upper side of each petal. Measure at least four inches in diameter.

LEMON QUEEN. Large type bearing a beautiful lemon shaded flower.

CALENDULA CHYRYSANTHA. Resembles chrysanthemum. A clear, buttercup yellow.

SENSATION. Blooms are flat and larger than any other type previously introduced. Brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen when in full bloom.

MIXED COLORS.
10c Pkt. — 45c Oz.

CAMPANULA. Canterbury Bells. Mixed colors. A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable, but enjoys good soil. Plant outdoors in early spring.

CALLIOPSIS. Hardy, easily cultivated, and bright, cheerful garden subjects. Our Dwarf Mixture is very showy and fine for beds, borders and cut flowers. Height 1 1/2 feet. Sow outdoors from February to May.



★ WHEN YOU BUY IT AT STAFFEL'S
... YOU BUY IT IN TEXAS

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 10c
A PACKET UNLESS
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

WE WANT YOU TO KEEP THIS BOOK!

YES!

we want you to keep this book! As you leaf thru it and enjoy its colorful pages crammed full of practical garden information you'll note that unlike the average seedsman's catalog, it is almost totally lacking in advertisements. Those ads that do appear advertise only products which are actually as essential as the seed you plant. There's a reason for this. We feel that if we can present this catalog to you in the form of an honest-to-goodness gardening guide you will use it as a garden tool . . . as necessary to you as your spading fork or your dibble . . . and will refer to it again and again thru the planting season. We've tried to make it something valuable for amateur and professional gardener alike and we sincerely hope you'll like it. Order anything in it from us with confidence. Sixty years in the seed business have built us a reputation which stands in back of every claim we make for our merchandise and our service.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 10c
A PACKET UNLESS
OTHERWISE NOTED



CASTOR BEAN. RICINUS. PALMA CHRIS-TI. Castor-oil plant. Wants well drained clay or sandy loam but will do well almost any place where it can get moisture. Leaves are large, sometimes 3 feet across. The flowers, without petals, are borne in panicles covered with dark brown spines. Used popularly as screen or foliage specimen.

CRIMSON SPIRE. Bushy plant growing 6 to 8 feet high with large palmate leaves of a lustrous purple color gradually changing to bronze green with red stems, stalks and vines. Sow in spring.
MIXED COLORS.

CENTAUREA. Bachelor's Buttons. Hardy plants thrive under ordinary conditions in any good garden soil if given sunny location. Flowering from July to frost, they produce a profusion of blossoms excellent for cutting and are remarkably resistant to disease. Plant in early spring until mid-June.

JUBILEE GEM. Dwarf, compact growth. Double, with dark blue blossoms. Grows 12 inches high.

Also **PINK GEM, BLUE, MIXED AND DOUBLE BLUE BOY.**

CELOSIA. Cockscomb. Chinese Wool-flower. Easily grown from seed. Do best in a fertile soil supplied with plenty of moisture. There are two forms, both producing large, ornamental heads and both good for either pot culture or garden beds. The cockscomb varieties terminate in dense, plush-like spikes sometimes in pyramid form and sometimes grotesquely flattened like the comb of a rooster, or ruffled. The other kind (plumosa) are feathery and plumed varieties with large globular heads like balls of wool chenille. May be planted as early as March. Grow 12 to 18 inches tall (plumed type) 2 to 3 ft.

DWARF IMPRESS. Bronze leaves; combs are rich crimson of colossal proportions.

FLAME OF FIRE. A dwarf Celosia growing 12 inches in a pyramidal form, carrying large, blaze colored combs on each stem. Very branching, each plant grown to same size and form.

RED CHENILLE. A new branching type. Each plant produces six or more branches ideal for cutting with a red crest resembling a mass of chenille.

FINEST MIXED. A selection of the finest Dwarf-growing varieties.

COLEUS. Indispensable for grouping on lawns or for ribboning, excellently adapted to window box culture and suitable for potting and bedding. Tender annual with brilliantly variegated foliage. Luxuriant foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow and combinations of these colors. We have the finest **MIXED HYBRIDS.**

CHINESE WOOL - FLOWER.

(See Celosia).

COREOPSIS. Tickseed. Grown as much for cutting as for their long season of garden decoration. Succeed in any good soil. Plant outside in early spring. Grow 1½ to 4 feet, bearing flowers, yellow, orange, red or brownish-purple from June to frost. Flowers are daisy-like with broad, fluted petals. Long stemmed and wonderful for cutting.

CALLIOPSIS. (Same as Coreopsis) but commonly used for the annual species. Hardy, easily cultivated and bright, cheerful, garden subjects. We have them in a gay Dwarf Mixture. Plant February to May.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Hound's Tongue. Grown for its blue flowers. Makes plants 2 feet tall with stiff-hairy leaves, the shape of which has given rise to the common name.

DWARF FIRMAMENT. A color you'll love . . . and lots of it.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Single mixed and Japanese Mixed. Late summer bloomers. Easy to grow from seeds which generally are sown in the open ground as soon as it can be worked. Colors range from delicate pastel tints through the warm autumn shades and strong reds.

CLEOME. Spider Plant. A herb or small shrub of the tropics which does well in Texas. Makes white, green, yellow or purple flowers, whose feathery petals and long stamens give them the appearance of orchids. Seed sown outdoors in May will germinate quickly.

CLARKIA. Rocky Mountain Garland. Easily cultivated in sunny locations. Showy blossoms delicately rose or purple. The plant in form and color resembles a garland of almond blossoms. Excellent for mass planting. Grows 2 feet high. Sow seed outdoors April and May.

COLUMBINE. AQUILEGIA. Popular, hardy, spring-flowering perennial. Makes exquisite lobed, durable foliage which often turns to rich colors in Autumn and spurred, gracefully hung blossoms produced in early summer. Seed sown in spring or early summer will give plants which can be set out into their permanent quarters in September.

COSMOS. Feathery foliage and light, airy blossoms reaching a height of from 3 to 10 feet. Usually grown for late summer bloom in the tall border. Thrive in average soil and flourish in either sun or partial shade. Sow outdoors in April.

SENSATION. Finest Mixed. Flowers are mammoth, 4 to 5 inches in diameter with broad, heavy, fluted petals carried on very strong stems. Mixture contains white and shades of rose and pink.

EARLY FLOWERING MIXED. A selection of all the lovely cosmos colors.

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED CRIMSON KING, PINK BEAUTY AND MIXED COLORS.

ORANGE FLARE. One of the loveliest! Comes into bloom less than 5 months after sowing.

RADIANCE. The newest of them all. See page 1 for description and illustration.

DAISY (SHASTA). A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties.

DAISY (DOUBLE). BELLIS PERENNIS. Extra double mixed. Grows about 6 inches high and are charming little plants for edgings and borders.

DAISY (AFRICAN). DIMORPHOTHECA. We have the Aurantica, a bushy plant which grows 12 to 15 inches high. Flowers are 2½ inches and over across and a unique, rich glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and halo.

DIANTHUS. Garden Pinks. Sweet William. The lovely old fashioned "pinks" in newly created forms. Fragrant flowers ranging in size from tiny pinks to the larger Sweet Wivelsfield. Plant in full sun in any well fertilized soil. Plant early or late spring.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD. Hardy annual producing fragrant 2 inch, crimson blooms.

DOUBLE CHINA MIXED. White and dark crimson selves, white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotches.

HEDDENSIS. Finest Mixed. See page for illustration and description.

10c Pkt. — \$1.00 Oz.

DELPHINIUM. An ever-popular perennial. We have the Gold Medal Hybrids which produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, single, semi-double and double. Flowers spike from 3 to 5 feet in length and colors range from pure white through all tints and shades.

10c Pkt. — \$1.50 Oz.

DAHLIAS. The dwarf bedding type dahlias are readily grown from seed and are easy to grow. Plant in morning sun or semi-shade . . . in any loose type soil.

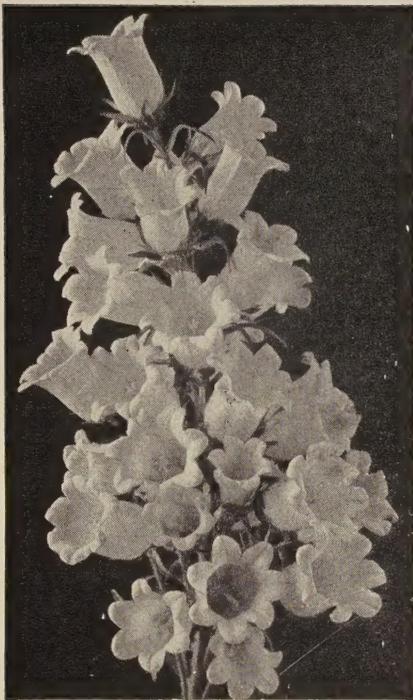
UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS. Height 18 inches. A special selected strain of even dwarf habit and attractive double and semi-double flowers covering a wide range of colors.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. Grows 12 inches high; free flowering poppy-like flowers with a satiny finish. Grow in full sun in any well drained loose soil. Ideal for beds or edging.

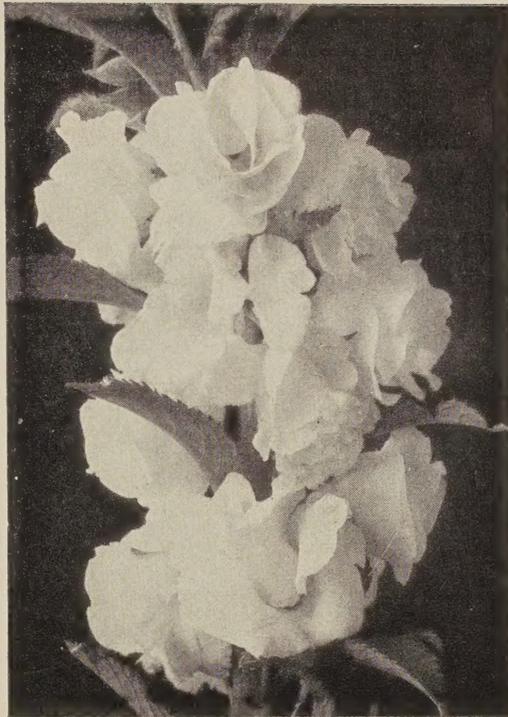
FOUR-O'CLOCK. Marvel of Peru. Flowers open in late afternoon. Well branched plant about 3 feet tall with bright foliage and fragrant long-tubed blossoms of good colors and markings, in shades of white, red and yellow.

GAILLIARDIA. Blanket Flower. Do best in full sunshine in light, open, well-drained soil. Plants grow two feet high bearing large, showy, solitary heads with yellow or reddish rays and purple disks from June to Frost. All flowers produced on large stems which makes them ideal for cutting.

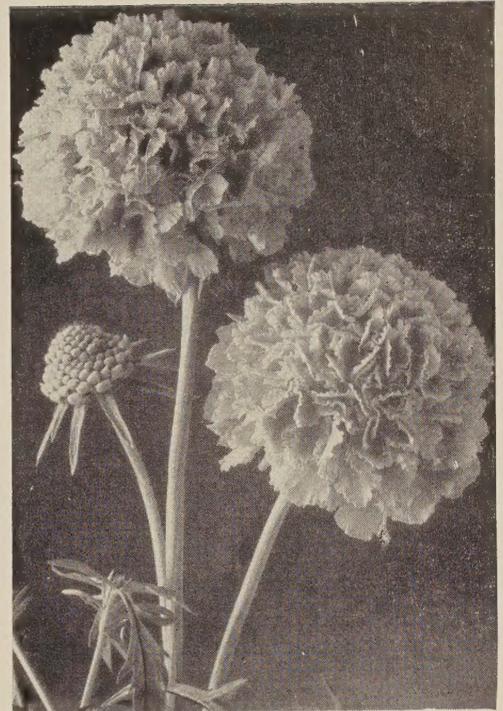
GOMPHRENA. Globe Amaranth. Sometimes known as Bachelor's Buttons. May be dried for winter. Produces white, red or violet heads which somewhat resemble those of clover. Use for bedding and cut flowers.



CAMPANULA—(Canterbury Bells)



BALSAM DOUBLE ROSE



SCABIOSA IMPERIAL GIANT BLUE MOON

TRY THESE IN YOUR GARDEN... YOU'LL LOVE 'EM!

GODETIA. Satin Flower. A rich, satiny annual, producing azalea-like flowers. Suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors.

GERANIUM. Cranesbill. Lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers in shades of scarlet and red . . . sometimes 2½ inch. Useful for rock garden and flower border, growing well in any good soil.

GYPSOPHILIA. Baby's Breath. These airy plants are extremely graceful. Bearing many tiny blossoms on delicate-appearing but sturdy, well-branched stalks, the plants when in flower produce a misty effect in the border or rock garden.

ELEGANS. A hardy annual growing 2 feet tall and bearing large, single, pure white blossoms which come within 8 weeks from seed.

HELICHRYSUM. Strawflower. The finest of all everlasting for the home garden. Stiff, shiny flowers of the Composite type up to 2½ inches across are of white, yellow, orange, red, pink or lavender. Flowers should be cut when partially open and dried slowly in a cool place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight.

HELIOTROPE. Cherry Pie. Pleasant fragrance and attractive clusters of small, deep violet flowers. May be developed into standard or "tree" forms by early and continual pruning of all side branches. Bloom amid roughly-veined leaves from early summer until heavy frost. Easy culture and make ideal pot plants. Plant in very early spring.

HOLLYHOCKS. Improved strains of this old fashioned flower make it still a popular perennial of the easiest culture. Location: sun or partial shade. Grows in any soil, forcing deep top roots down into the hardest clay. Use along walls, etc., and in background of borders.

DOUBLE WHITE, SCARLET, SALMON AND YELLOW IN SINGLE COLORS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ANNUAL. Fine, tall, showy plants which grow 5 to 7 feet high. Bloom from mid-summer to frost. Everblooming. Mixed colors. ,

10c Pkt. — \$2.00 Oz.

HUNNEMANIA. California Poppy. Golden Cup. Mexican Tulip Poppy. Sown in the spring they will flower the first season, in August, and continuing until frosty weather. The yellow, tulip-shaped flowers 3 in. across are borne on upright plants to 2 ft. tall which need full sun but thrive in ordinary garden soil. Withstand extreme drought. We have SUNLITE, a particularly lovely shade of yellow.

LANTANA. Low, compact, full-flowered varieties those flowers in flattish clusters vary or change from brilliant yellow through orange to red. An ideal summer bedding plant. Plant early spring.

LARKSPUR. Annual species of Delphinium. Blue predominates in the annual Larkspur but the colors range from white through pink and blue to deep purple. Like sun or light shade. Culture: very hardy, growing in a variety of soils; prefers rich soil heavy in humus. Sow seed direct. Use: mixed borders (in background) or in rows along buildings, fences, etc.

GIANT IMPERIAL. Pure-lined larkspur grown in strict isolation, practically 100% double and true to color. These plants are upright in habit with unbelievably long stems. Ideal for cutting. Invaluable for summer bedding and border, these extra-tall giants form lovely backgrounds for your smaller flowers.

SUPER MAJESTIC. Introduced in 1941 it is still way out there in front with the most popular! Ideal around San Antonio and vicinity. Long, clean stems. Huge double blossoms of rich rose pink.

PURPLE KING. BLUE BELL (LIGHT BLUE) CARMINE KING. LOS ANGELES (ROSE PINK). WHITE KING. BLUE SPIRE (NAVY BLUE). DAINTINESS (PALE LAVENDER). LILAC SPIRE.

10c PKT.; 60c Oz.

LOBELIA. Popular for borders. Produce blue or red, irregular flowers in close, or long spike-like clusters. The simplest way to grow it is from seed, preferably starting under glass in January or February so as to have blooming-size specimens ready to set out in May.



"CONGRATULATIONS, OLD MAN, FOR WINNING TOP HONORS IN THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB SHOW! LOOKS LIKE STAFFEL'S FRESH SEED JUST CAN'T HELP BUT MAKE PRIZE-WINNING FLOWERS!"

GOTTA CHICKEN WITH A WORM?

IF YOU HAVE THEN YOU OUGHT TO HAVE A COPY OF STAFFEL'S VALUABLE STOCK AND POULTRY BOOK WHICH TELLS YOU WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. WHETHER YOU HAVE ONE CHICKEN . . . OR THOUSANDS . . . THIS INFORMATIVE LITTLE BOOKLET WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE TO YOU. GIVES HANDY HINTS ON FEEDING, CARE AND MANAGEMENT . . . AND A SPECIAL SECTION DEVOTED TO WHAT TO DO ABOUT POULTRY AILMENTS.

IT'S FREE!

WRITE TELEPHONE, OR COME IN FOR YOUR COPY



MARIGOLDS. Their very vigorous habit, prolific and extremely long blooming period makes them a must item for your garden, being valuable for bedding, cutting, and pot work. Like full sun, the warmer the better. Thrive in any type soil. Use for bedding, mixed borders, along fences, etc., for pots, or any spot where brilliancy of color over a long period is desired.

TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE. Produces 80-90% fully double flowers, the balance semi-double. This elimination of singles makes them very valuable for bedding and cutting purposes.

10c Pkt. — \$2.00 Oz.

SUNSET GIANTS. (Gigantea). The largest flowers of all Marigolds averaging 5 to 8 inches across. Of carnation-flowered type, long stemmed and in all shades from golden orange to lemon. May be disbudded for their truly giant cut flower purposes. Fragrant. Height: 5 to 7 feet.

10c Pkt. — \$1.50 Oz.

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS. A small-flowered type with attractive, Scabious-like double flowers. A striking deep orange center, with maroon red outer petals. Dwarf and free flowering.

10c Pkt. — \$1.50 Oz.

DWARF ROYAL SCOT. Mahogany red flowers, gold stripes. 20 to 30 inches high.

HARMONY TYPE FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE HYBRIDS. Flowers 1 3/4 inches, all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14 inches high. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange and yellow with maroon.

10c Pkt. — 75c Oz.

POT-O-GOLD. Dwarf growing form of Gigantea type. Brightest of orange shades.

10c Pkt. — \$1.00 Oz.

GUINEA GOLD. Grows 30 inches tall. Carnation flowered; floriferous, excellent for cutting. Good, even strain.

10c Pkt. — \$1.00 Oz.

CROWN O'GOLD. Odorless. An all-American selection. Short quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Grows 2 1/2 to 3 feet. A branching plant.

10c Pkt. — \$1.50 Oz.

MATRICARIA. Feverfew. Showy plants with small double flowers. Fine cutting type. Grows in almost any soil. Blooms are like miniature chrysanthemums. Yellow or white.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH. Kochia. A fast-growing, shrub-like ornamental annual. Small but dense foliage, which is a clear bright green in the spring and a somewhat deeper shade all summer, turns bronze-red after frost. Plants grow 1 1/2 to 4 feet tall . . . compactly rounded or pyramidal.

MIGNONETTE. Hardy annual which is very popular because of its fragrance. The branches bear cone shaped spikes of closely set blooms. It makes a fine flower for cutting and used in bouquets, supplying the fragrance. Does well in sun or partial shade. Plant in spring and early summer.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-Me-Not. Ever cherished for their short spikes of dainty blue flowers. Location: sun or half shade. Culture, adapted to all ordinary soils. Use for edging, masses, or mixed borders.

NIEREMBERGIA. Cup Flower. We have the HIPPOMANICA a bright lavender-blue color, deepening some in slight shade. Compact growth, free flowering.

NICOTIANA. Flowering Tobacco. Long, tube shaped, petunia-like flowers, the petals of which form a beautiful five pointed star. Location: full sun. Grows well in any type soil. We have the Mixed Colors.

NASTURTIUMS. Brilliant colors, free flowering habit, good stems for cutting and extreme hardiness make these a must for your garden. Prefer lots of sun but will stand some shade. All types of soil satisfactory, lots of water being their main requisite.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Leading double golden yellow.

10c Pkt. — 40c Oz. — \$1.25 1/4 Lb.

TALL DOUBLE FRAGRANT VARIETIES. Semi-trailing in habit. Just the varieties to use for trellises, window boxes or pots, cutting or unrestricted beddings.

10c Pkt. — Oz. 25c — 1/4 Lb. 75c

DWARF MIXED. 12-15 inches high. These varieties are as fully double and of the same size as the Gleam type, but the plants are compact and dwarf, and make a neat rounded growth. Superior for bedding, edging or where restricted growth is required.

10c Pkt. — Oz. 25c — 1/4 Lb. 75c

PANSIES. Here's yours and our favorite cold-weather favorites which keep on blooming right up to the edge of hot weather! We stock only those varieties which do well in Texas. See cultural directions on page .

SWISS GIANTS. This variety does best in San Antonio and vicinity. Yield enormous flowers which are grown for exhibition purposes.

SUPER MAPLE LEAF GIANTS MIXED. Highest development of the Swiss Giant. All the lovely bright colors imaginable. Plant these friendly faces in your garden. Giant-sized, velvety flowers—a joy to grow and a joy to behold.

PERENNIAL PEA. Useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary sweet peas but make fine cut flowers and the plants will last for years.

10c Pkt. — \$1.00 Oz.

PETUNIAS. Unquestionably the most popular of all summer flowering annuals. No other flower gives so much color and so many blooms with such little effort. They prefer full sun although the ruffled and double types will take partial shade. Plant in any soil. Plant in flats early for transplanting when danger of frost is past. See cultural directions chart on page .

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Outstanding in beautiful coloring. The blooms are unbelievably large, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with shallow, open throats surrounded by satiny petals which are so heavily ruffled that the young flowers are easily mistaken for doubles. All have light, richly veined throats. Available in the following colors:

ROMANY LASS: Deep Crimson, deeper throat.

ROYAL BLUE.

THEODOSIA: Largest fringed rose, golden throat.

FLUFFY RUFFLES: Mixture light shades, finely fringed.

(All Petunias listed above: 25c packet)

HOWARD'S STAR (Improved). A new velvety purple novelty with pure white star.

BALCONY TYPE WITH TRAILING HABIT. Available in red and rose with golden throat.

LARGE SINGLE BEDDING. A delicate beautifully-hued strain, easy to grow and which provides an abundance of cuttings in any location under any climate conditions.

ROSE BEDDER. Tyrian rose and compact. **ROSY MORN.** Rose with white throats.

VIOLACEA. Deep, velvety purple. **ROSE MARIE.** Deep, delicate pink. **MIXED.**

FIRE CHIEF. The newest and reddest one of them all! Order a packet today. Everyone's going to go for it. See illustration and description on front cover.

PHLOX. Annual strains of Phlox cannot be beaten for trueness to type, ease of culture and brilliancy of bloom. Love open, sunny spaces or partial shade. Grow well in a light soil or a heavy soil which has been lightened through use of humus material. Best results obtained from sowing seed direct when soil warms up in the spring.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. Grows 2-18 inches. Flowers 50 percent larger than former varieties. Very strong growing and free flowering.

10c Pkt. — \$3.00 Oz.

CRIMSON AND RED SHADES. **DOUBLE DEEP ROSE.** **DARK BLUE.** **PRIMROSE YELLOW.** **SCARLET.** **SNOW WHITE.** **ANNUAL MIXED.**

PINKS. Same as Dianthus, which see.

NEW!

Petunia "Silver Medal"

Winner of Silver Medal, All-American Seed Trials for 1949. One of the finest single petunias. Flowers 3 inches across are carried in abundance from early summer to frost. They open lustrous salmon-cerise with an orange undertone, gradually changing to rich salmon. Plants are 1 foot high, compact, bushy and average 18 to 20 inches across. Packet 25c.

POPPIES. Lovely spring flowering subjects coming in both annual and perennial varieties. Grow good in semi-shade, early sun preferred. A well drained soil of light texture or loosened with humus makes an ideal planting medium. Sandy soils are preferred.

ICELAND POPPIES. (Perennial). Grow 18 inches high. Medium large single satiny flowers of rich pastel colors. Compact, bushy plants.

10c Pkt. — \$3.00 Oz.

SHIRLEY (Annual). 18 inches. Bushy plants, bearing silky, petaled blossoms. Mixed colors. Often fluted.

75c Oz.

AMERICAN LEGION. (Annual). A single poppy of dazzling scarlet, with white cross at center.

75c Oz.

CALIFORNIA POPPIES. (See Hunnemanian).

PORTULACA. Moss Plant. Forms a thick, dense carpet and grows even in hottest weather. 4 to 6 inches tall. Location: sunny. Culture: any type soil with adequate drainage. **MIXED COLORS.** Special mixture of all brilliant Portulaca colors.

SCABIOSA. Pin Cushion or Mourning Bride. For hardiness, and cut flower material, the newer varieties of Scabiosa find an ever increasing use in the garden. Plant in full sun. All types of soil will produce vigorous plants of the hardy Scabiosa type. Ideal in rows, backgrounds of borders in groupings, or the perennial varieties for low bedding or groups in borders.

BLUE MOON. Attractive lavender-blue color, with extra large, fully double blossoms; long, wiry stems.

LOVELINESS. Large flowered deep salmon pink. A fine variety to use for cut flowers.

AGERATUM BLUE. The standard large flowered azure blue.

SALMON ROSE. SCARLET. LAVENDER. YELLOW. MIXED COLORS.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRANSPLANTONE

TRANSPLANTONE, the hormone-vitamin powder for stimulating roots in transplanting. Makes shrubs, trees and plants in general, take root faster. Produces earlier maturity and larger crops when used on tomato, cabbage, celery, lettuce, tobacco and sweet potato plants. 1/2-ounce packet, 25c; 3-ounce can, \$1.00; 1-lb. can, \$4.00.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 10c

A PACKET UNLESS

OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

STAFFEL'S



ASTER, Queen of the Market, BALLET QUEEN

A Texas-lovin' honey that is definitely wilt-resistant and has such an unusually fascinating shade of deep salmon rose that you'll just have to plant it this year in your garden! Bears large, 3½ inch flowers generously on plants useful for both bedding and cutting.



DIANTHUS HEDDENSIS, Finest Mixed

An All-American Award Winner for 1946, this lovely baby, Westwood Beauty, is now offered to Texas in full range of Dianthus colors! Flowers are well formed, 2 inches in diameter and are carried on 16 inch stems which makes it just perfect for cutting. Very tolerant of extreme temperatures.

STAFFEL'S FLOWERS CLING CLOSE TO YOUR HEART

SNAPDRAGONS. Antirrhinum. These are one of the universal garden favorites and one of the best greenhouse flowers. Make excellent cutting material. The gorgeous flowers are freely produced from mid-summer until frost, growing around three feet tall, with flower spikes about 12 inches long. Plants carry over the winter in warm climates, but for best flowers, new plants should be grown. Sow seed outdoors when danger of frost is over. Pinch tops for sturdier plants.

PINK. YELLOW. BABY LINARIS. RUSTPROOF YELLOW. COPPER KING, TALL SCARLET, TALL WHITE, TALL PURPLE KING, TALL PINK, CRIMSON, INDIAN SUMMER (coppery orange overlaid scarlet) and **AMBER AND GOLD.**

10c Pkt.

Single Colors \$4.00 oz.; Mixed Colors \$3.00 oz.

STOCKS. Gillyflower. One of the most valuable flowering types. Prefers full sun but will do well in slight shade. Plant in fall and winter for spring bloom around San Antonio. Plant in spring for summer bloom. Soil must be well drained and rich in texture. Will stand heavy soils if lightened with humus. Use for bedding, mixed borders and especially fine in combination with all spring flowering bulbs.

IMPROVED IMPERIAL GIANTS. 2 feet. Varieties in this class are the most popular and widely used. Long stems, large flower spikes and a high percentage of doubles. Fine for bedding and cut flowers.

ANTIQUÉ COPPER: Fine, copper red.

LAVENDER: Clear lilac-lavender.

CHAMOIS: Clear chamois Pink.

ELK'S PRIDE: Rich, deep purple.

LILAC. ROSE. YELLOW. PURE WHITE.

10c Pkt.

Single Colors \$4.50 oz.; Mixed Colors \$3.00 oz.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Here's the world's best doubles. Grow 2½ to 3 feet. A truly magnificent flower which looks like it might be the leading stock in the future for this section. We recommend this type unreservedly. All the popular colors.

10c Pkt.; Mixed Colors \$4.50 oz.

SWEET WILLIAM. Dianthus. Grand old-fashioned garden favorites with large, showy flower-heads composed of numerous good-sized individual blooms. Plant in sun or light shade . . . in any type soil. Excellent in mixed border arrangements.

MIXED COLORS.

STATICE. Sea Pink. Thrift. Very desirable everlasting flowers. Fine for the garden and valuable as cut flower material in flower arrangements; especially when dried and used in winter bouquets. Location: sun. Grow in any soil, requiring little water. Plant outdoors in early spring.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Painted Tongue. Half-hardy branching annual growing 2 ft. high. Large, lovely trumpet-shaped flowers of velvety texture, the colors charmingly penciled, netted and veined with golden yellow, crimson and purple. Plant in full sun . . . in any loose-type soil.

SUNFLOWER. Double Japanese, Chrysanthemum Flowered.

TEXAS WILDFLOWERS. Mixed colors and an endless variety of types! Plant in the early spring for a summer full of surprises. Ideal for rustic effects and sowing in areas where other flowers needing special culture will fail.

TITHONIA. Mexican Sunflower. A robust grower sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet in six months from seed. The flowers are brilliant orange-red about 3 inches across, with the top part of the flower stem inflated. Flower in late summer or early fall. Plant in early spring.

TORENIA. Bear 2-lipped flowers resembling small gloxinias. Spring up readily from seed. Like a partially-shaded location and require regular watering. We carry the Fournieri, with violet and blue flowers marked with yellow.

VERBENA. Any garden may have a lavish ground cover or brilliant carpet of color through the use of verbenas. Locate in full sun. They'll grow in any soil but added fertility and lots of water will make them bloom and grow like mad.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA. 8 inches. The most perfect class with very large flowers and dwarf spreading growth. **MAMMOTH MIXED. FLORADALE BEAUTY** (shades of salmon pink). **SPECTRUM RED. PINK AND ROSE. MAMMOTH. HYBRID YELLOW. SCARLET.**

VINCA. Periwinkle. Here's one that loves the full sun and will grow fine in almost any kind of soil. Prospers under adverse conditions. Grows in shaded locations, too. Shining evergreen leaves and attractive violet blue flowers in spring. Wonderful to use as carpeting. **ROSE. WHITE. PINK.**

Texas Blue Bonnets

Everybody likes to plant the flower of Texas who has a spot for it! Here's right fresh Blue Bonnet seed which is sure to make good for you and brighten up those big spaces or special spots around the back yard or alleyway which might otherwise look drab and uninteresting. Plant from August on thru the winter. 10c a packet, 30c oz.

TEXAS WILDFLOWERS. Mixed colors and an endless variety of types! Plant in the early spring for a summer full of surprises. Ideal for rustic effects and sowing in areas where other flowers needing special culture will fail.

SWEET PEAS. CUTHBERTSON. America's Sweetpea sensations in 1948 are still going . . . and stronger than ever! Here's a flower that has definitely found a place in the hearts of Texas gardeners not only because its colors are unbelievably lovely but because the blooms keep on coming long after the hot weather has set in. The plants are strong and vigorous, bearing a profusion of large, fragrant blooms which make excellent cut flowers. If you didn't plant this one last year you really missed out on something you should really enjoy this year!

BILLY—light carmine. **CAROL**—clear pink. **CATH-RINE**—clear cerise. **COLINE**—scarlet. **CONNIE**—chamois. **DANNY**—navy blue. **DAVID**—bright rose crimson. **FLORA**—rose carmine. **EVELYN**—salmon cream pink. **FRANK G**—lavender. **HAZEL**—light blue. **JANET**—white, black seeded. **JENNIE**—white, white seeded. **JESSIE**—mauve. **KATIE**—rose pink. **KEN-NETH**—crimson. **LIZA**—maroon. **LOIS**—rose pink. **MARION**—cream. **TOMMY**—blue. **MIXED COLORS.**
10c Pkt.; Mixed Colors 30c Oz.
Single Colors 40c Oz.

SWEET PEAS. EARLY FLOWERING SPEN-CERS. Sow during early fall months for early winter and early spring blooms. Will continue to bloom until heat of summer gets them. The blossoms are large, beautifully waved and are carried on long stems; flower 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the Cuthbertson and are in bloom for weeks. Much in demand by commercial growers and for forcing under glass. Lots of popular colors.

EARLY AMERICAN BEAUTY — rich crimson rose. **EARLY ATTRACTION**—bright salmon pink. **CAS-CADE**—white seeded white. **CHIMES**—light salmon pink on cream ground. **CINDERELLA**—clear light blue. **DAPHNE**—soft salmon pink. **FORTY-NINER**—clear salmon pink. **GERANIUM**—warm salmon cerise. **HARMONY**—clear lavender. **MARS**—deep crimson. **MEMORY**—large, vigorous lavender. **MARINER**—clear, marine blue. **MRS. REDDICK**—light shell pink on white ground. **ORIENTAL**—deep cream. **SHIRLEY TEM-PLÉ**—soft rose pink. **TRIUMPH**—soft lilac mauve. **VULCAN**—vivid scarlet. **Sunproof.** **WHITE HAR-MONY**—black seeded and of finest substance. **PRIDE**—pure cerise or cherry (extra vigorous, long-stemmed, large flowered). **SIGNAL RED**—Sunproof scarlet. **EARLY STAR**—sparkling rose pink on white ground. **TWILIGHT**—clear lavender.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS MIXED—Contains our novelties and best standard sorts in correct proportions.
10c Pkt.; Mixed Colors 30c Oz.

WE WANT YOUR GARDEN TO BE A GREAT SUCCESS



Folks, if your garden turns out to be the envy of the entire neighborhood the chances are you planted Staffel's Fresh Garden Seed. We want to do everything possible to help you make your garden lovelier and better. It's good business for us because every giant bloom . . . every sturdy plant . . . is a living testimonial that we have sold you quality. So we want you to feel free to call us any time you want for planting information. Rest assured that we'll cheerfully pitch in there and help you with anything in the way of advice or literature. Call us. Write us. Or, better still, call in person.

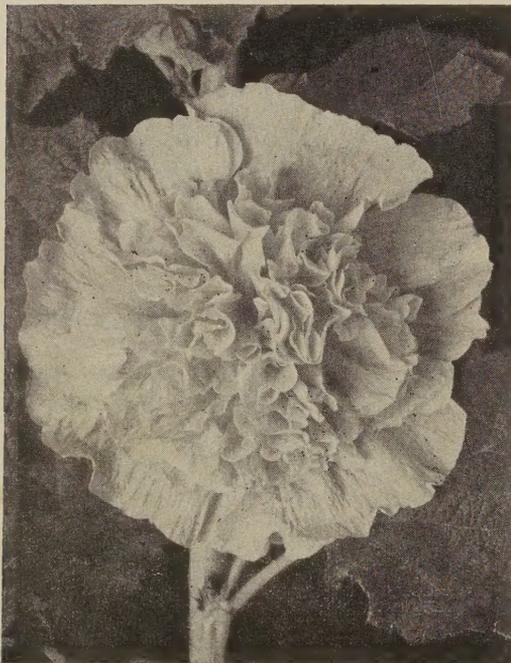
ONLY FRESH GARDEN SEED DOES WELL

BUY THEM FROM A STAFFEL'S SEED RACK

ZINNIA LISTING On Page 21

IF OUR LISTING APPEARS A LITTLE SHORT . . .

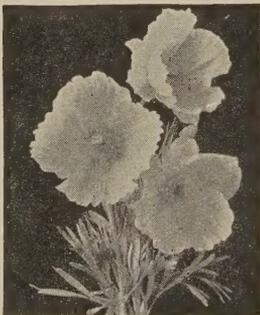
It's because we've tried to hold it down to sensible limits. Other catalogs may have longer listings but none of them have tried to narrow their assortment down to varieties that are sure to do well in this area. This book is the conscientious result of years spent culling out all varieties whose ultimate growing success in this territory is either impossible or questionable. Remember that we are friends and neighbors of yours, living, working and gardening right here in your own backyard, so to speak, and anything that benefits you is for our mutual good.



HOLLYHOCK CHATER'S DOUBLE



VERBENA—Hybrida



MIGNONETTE



"GUESS A LITTLE GARDENING WILL DO MORE GOOD"

That's right, this gentleman who has developed a slightly larger waistline than's good for him should throw away his barbells. A bit of gardening every other day in his backyard will slim him down just as well . . . with less work . . . and more fun.

STAFFEL'S



View of modern, light-as-day garden seed display rack at Staffel's Main Store, 321 East Commerce Street. Here hundreds of garden-wise folks do their seed buying the pleasant, easy way. Chockfull of old favorites and new selections it was designed for comfortable shopping as well as for eye-appeal.



LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Deep Crimson

What a sweetheart this is! A large, improved, more beautiful Carmine King which holds its color and texture under the most trying climatic conditions. She's the newest and largest of the favorite Giant Imperial Type. Plant her this year and you'll plant her again. Easy to love . . . lovely to see . . . hard to forget.



SNAPDRAGON, Rust-proof Maximum

Here's your garden favorite in special strains to make you the loveliest cut flowers imaginable! Produce from midsummer to frost, growing around 3 feet tall, with flower spikes 12 inches long. This honey loves Texas like a baby loves its mamma and does just beautifully! Try it . . . you'll love it.



**"IT'S EASY AS
A-B-C TO GROW
A BEAUTIFUL
GARDEN!"**

A

Plant in good soil. Soil which has been well prepared in advance of the planting season will make the best flowers. Generally speaking, a loamy, not-too-rich soil which works easily is the ideal planting medium. Beds prepared of one-third Staffel's peat moss and one-third sand will grow just about anything your heart desires. Work in a dash of Vigoro or Commercial Fertilizer at the time of spading and you'll have set the stage for a lovely garden. Good drainage is essential so do not dig your beds in dead-end sunken gardens with a hard bottom. Very few garden plants do well in a marshy bed.

B

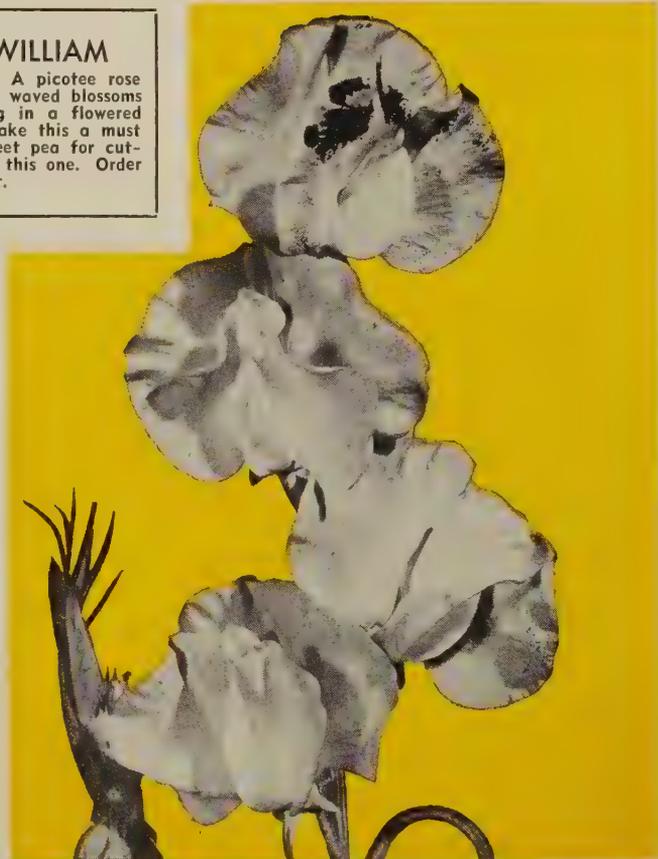
Be sure and plant the right seed for the locality where your flowers are to bloom. Varieties which nature designed to bloom only in full sun will never do well in half-shade and others that thrive in the shade of a tree get sick and die when exposed to the sun. Consult pages 11, 12 and 13 for information which tells you where and what to plant. Plan your garden on paper first and then check the growing habits of the seeds offered. Once you've made up your mind what you want, do not forget that only good, fresh seed has a future and that Staffel's or your nearest Staffel dealer literally sells the best seed on earth. Follow cultural directions on the packet or this planting guide.

GOURDS

Texans have been loving these highly decorative vines for years and this year they seem to be selling specially well. What with the trend to Mexican-Spanish-Western decoration these favorites are being dried, painted and varnished and combined with Indian Corn to make "Buena Suerte" (good fortune) strings.

A 1949 Novelty! WILLIAM

The newest of the Cuthbertsons. A picotee rose pink on white background. Huge waved blossoms as fragrant as a spring morning in a flowered meadow. Long, straight stems make this a must for those who want the ideal sweet pea for cutting. You just can't miss out on this one. Order a package today! 10c a packet.

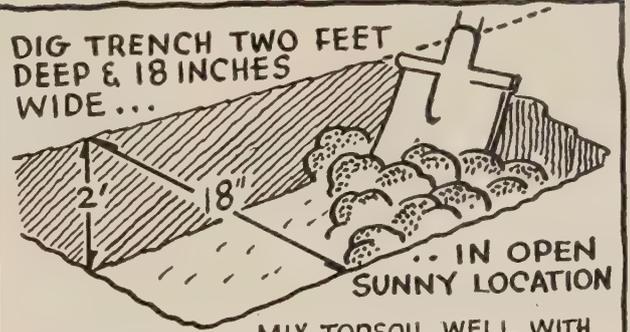




HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

C Sanitation in your garden is a *must*. Observed conscientiously prior to and during the growing season proper sanitation pays off enormously in larger, healthier plants and consequently, larger, more beautiful blooms. Most of your insect and plant disease problems of the future can be 75% eliminated by keeping your garden free of debris, rotting leaves and twigs and other insect-harboring trash. Thirty minutes a week devoted to clean-up will work miracles. Along these lines it is well to remember that weeds will also harbor insects and plant diseases. Hand-pulling of course, is the safest and most effective method of weed control in your flower beds and it is recommended that the entire garden area be free of weeds at least 25 feet on all sides. A little preventive dusting and spraying will also insure keeping insects down to a minimum when the plants are actively producing.

DIG TRENCH TWO FEET DEEP & 18 INCHES WIDE ...



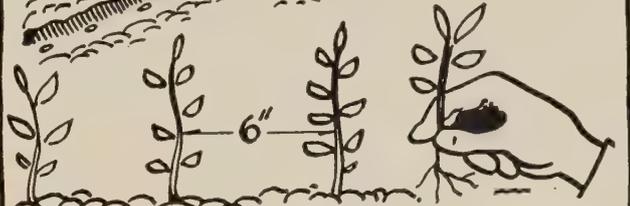
MIX TOPSOIL WELL WITH PEAT MOSS IN TRENCH, FERTILIZING WELL WITH BONE MEAL (2 LBS. TO 10 FT.)

Sweet Peas can be planted out of doors from September to early Spring in San Antonio and vicinity. With the advent of an unusually severe freeze, however, care should be taken to cover seedlings with paper or other suitable covering to prevent damage. Ground should be prepared in the early summer. Use another location for Sweet Peas the following season.



PLANT SEED 3 IN. DEEP...

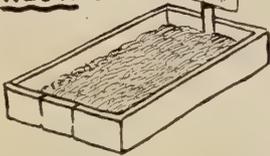
FROM 4 TO 6 IN. APART



THIN CROWDED SEEDLINGS TO 6"

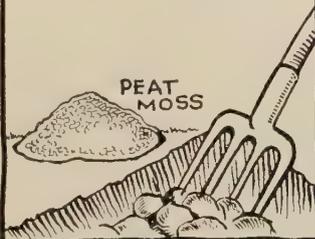
HOW TO GROW PANSIES

PLANT ONLY FRESH SEED

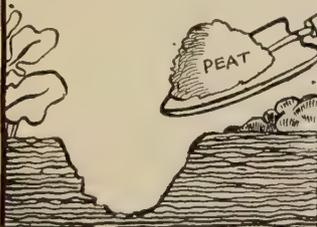


Use Fresh seed only. Old seed will not make good stands and poor quality seed will germinate unevenly. Buy only the best. Plant September and October to flower in green houses or set out in open in the spring for summer blooms.

A sandy, loam soil is best, altho they will do well in any good light soil. A good location is one not over-shadowed by trees or exposed too much to the hot, dry sun. Dig soil deeply, then mixing well with peat moss, plant seed in light soil and transplant to boxes when good roots have formed.



In planting, press roots firmly and deeply in soil. Put a trowelful of peat in bottom of hole before planting. Be sure that good roots have formed and that balls of soil adhere before setting.



If exhibition flowers are wanted, allow 4 to 6 shoots to each plant, the remaining ones being removed or pinched out. Picking blooms frequently lengthens their blooming period. Keep seed pods removed. Never allow them to dry out.



HOW TO GROW PETUNIAS

USE STAFFEL'S FRESH SEED FEB-APRIL

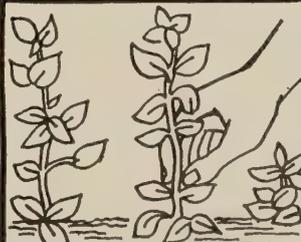


SEED IS VERY FINE. DO NOT COVER WITH SOIL. MIX WITH FINE SAND AND PRESS INTO SEED COMPOST.

COVER WITH GLASS AND SHEET OF NEWSPAPER



LIFT AND TURN GLASS EACH DAY. PRICK OUT SEEDLINGS WHEN SECOND PAIR OF LEAVES HAVE DEVELOPED



PINCH PLANTS BACK WHEN 6" HIGH FOR STURDIER, LONGER BLOOMING MORE COMPACT PLANTS REMOVE SOME OF THE FOLIAGE ALONG WITH THE FLOWERS.

CULTIVATE AROUND PLANTS 2 OR 3 DAYS AFTER WATERING-LEAVING A FINE MULCH.



FEED ONE TEASPOON VIGORO TO EACH PLANT.

STAFFEL'S ANNUALS . . . for Lovely Colors

There is nothing . . . nothing in this world . . . that can make the exterior of your home look as lovely . . . as lived in . . . as a profusion of blooming plants!

H

OW would you like color in your garden quickly . . . with Flowers to cut by the armful all summer long?

It's easy. Just plant Staffel's Annuals with a bit of foresight and you'll have all the Flowers you want! For earliest possible bloom, sow seed indoors and transplant. Or, come down to Staffel's as early as February and buy the plants. But . . . and remember this . . . you'll get PLENTY of flowers if you wait till the danger of frost is past and sow the seed where you want the plants to grow outdoors. They'll grow anywhere in just about any kind of soil and they'll grow bigger and better if they get at least a half-day of sun . . . with plenty of water and a bit of Vigoro, the complete plant food, worked around them from time to time.

SNAPDRAGON

USES: For cut flower or garden display.

COLORS: Almost full range.

HEIGHT: Dwarf, 1 foot. Others, 18 inches high.

FINAL SPACING: 18 in.

WHEN TO SOW: Earliest Spring. (Sow inside for even earlier bloom.)

HINT: If you water carefully to keep leaves dry, rust isn't likely to attack the plants.



CALIFORNIA POPPY

USES: Mass color.

COLORS: Orange, creamy white, carmine and pink.

HEIGHT: Up to 2 feet.

FINAL SPACING: 8 in.

WHEN TO SOW: Fall and early Spring.

HINT: Unless moved with an unbroken ball of soil, plants do not transplant easily.



CALENDULA

USES: Mass of bloom, Cut Flowers.

COLORS: Orange or lemon, sometimes pencilled with a deeper color.

HEIGHT: Up to 2 feet.

WHEN TO SOW: As soon as ground can be worked.

FINAL SPACING: 12 to 15 in.

HINT: Keep the fading flowers picked to lengthen flowering period.



COSMOS

USES: Background for annual beds and border. Excellent cut flower.

COLORS: Crimson, pink, white, yellow.

HEIGHT: Usually 5 to 6 feet, may reach 10.

WHEN TO SOW: Early Spring.

HINT: Pinch out tips of shoots frequently to keep plants branchy and full of bloom.



PHLOX

USES: Bedding or cut flowers.

COLORS: Scarlet, crimson, pale pink, deep yellow, white amber.

HEIGHT: Up to 18 inches.

FINAL SPACING: 12 inches.

WHEN TO SOW: Outdoors when danger of frost is past.

HINT: Cut off old flowers to prolong bloom.



NICOTIANA

USES: Provides perfume for evening air.

COLOR: White, crimson and pink.

HEIGHT: 3 feet and up.

FINAL SPACING: 18 inches.

WHEN TO SOW: In April or when soil begins to warm.

HINT: Plant in clumps toward back of borders. Use as background for lower annuals such as larkspur and zinnias.



STOCKS

USES: Bedding, mixed borders and especially fine in combination with all Spring flowering bulbs.

COLORS: Copper pink, purple, yellow, lilac, lavender, blue, rose pink, and white.

HEIGHT: 2½ to 3 feet.

FINAL SPACING: 12 inches.

WHEN TO SOW: In Spring for summer bloom but can be planted in fall and winter for Spring blooming in warm sections.

HINT: Prefers sun; slight shade. Soil must be well drained and rich in texture. Will stand heavy soils if lightened with Peat Moss.



VERBENAS

USES: Borders; flowers.

COLORS: Brilliant rose, palest blush, pure white, deep violet.

HEIGHT: Verbena trails over ground and builds itself up to a height of about a foot.

FINAL SPACING: 12 to 18 in.

WHEN TO SOW: In February in the house or as early as you can take care of the plant. Seeds are slow to germinate.

HINT: Pinch plants when young so that shoots do not all grow in same direction.



BALSAM

USES: Borders, massing and bedding.

COLORS: White, scarlet, rose, red.

HEIGHT: 12 inches.

FINAL SPACING: 12 inches.

WHEN TO SOW: Just as soon as danger from frost is passed and until midsummer.

HINT: Balsam reseeds itself and one planting is usually enough for the entire season as plants come up on their own after the old ones have seeded. Grows in any kind of soil but needs lots of sunshine.



ASTERS

USES: Masses of or small beds, beds, groupings of mixed borders in combination with late flowering annuals.

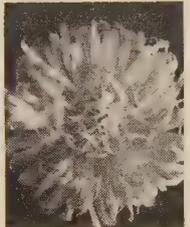
COLORS: Blue purple, peach blossom, crimson, rose, white, pink, azure, lavender, salmon.

HEIGHT: 2½ to 3 feet high.

FINAL SPACING: Tall branching varieties 15 to 18 inches apart, medium growing sorts 8 to 10 inches apart.

WHEN TO SOW: Indoors for early Spring transplanting and summer blooming or outdoors in May.

HINT: Do not plant in same locale 2 years in succession. Prefer a good, rich, loamy soil in open, sunny position.



NASTURTIUM

USES: Climbers, bedding plants or edging, depending on variety. All provide lots of color for long periods.

COLORS: Gold, pale yellow, brilliant scarlet.

HEIGHT: Climbers, 12 feet; Gleams climb less rapidly; Tom Thumbs, 12 inches.

FINAL SPACING: 18 inches for Gleams, 12 inches for climbers and Tom Thumb varieties.

WHEN TO SOW: When soil warms in the Spring.

HINT: Nasturtiums grow well in fairly poor soil. Rich soils produce too abundant foliage which hides the flowers and cuts down the bloom.



MARIGOLDS

USES: Bedding, cutting and pot plant work.

COLORS: Yellow, orange, gold and brown. All warm colors.

HEIGHT: From 6 inches in the Dwarf types to 5 to 7 feet in the Sunset Giants.

FINAL SPACING: 12 to 15 in.

WHEN TO SOW: As early in Spring as ground may be worked.

HINT: Locate in full sun. Thrive in any type soil from poorest to well-fertilized loam.



PORTULACA

USES: For beds, edgings, on rock-work or broadcast over sunny banks.

COLORS: White, pink, yellow, scarlet, amber, mixed colors.

HEIGHT: 6 inches.

FINAL SPACING: 8-12 to 15 in.

WHEN TO SOW: Just as soon as danger from frost is passed and ground can be worked.

HINT: Because Portulacas open only in fine weather plant in open, sunny location. May be planted singly in pots or hanging baskets for spectacular trailing effects.



Staffel's Flower Planting Guide

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A—For dry, hot places | G—For their foliage |
| B—For a succession of blossoms | H—Everlasting for winter bouquets |
| C—For shady places | I—For their fragrance |
| D—For poor soil | J—For porch or window boxes |
| E—For edging | K—Climbing Vines |
| F—For the rock garden | L—For backgrounds |

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5- 8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I	3-4	3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5- 8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	A K	5- 8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

BUYING A DUST OR SPRAY GUN? BE SURE YOU GET THE BEST!



HUDSON "COMET"

Particularly adapted for fly oils, repellents and agricultural insecticides. Big powerful pump with patented NU-ACTION and continuous mist head makes this a honey! **95c**
More mist . . . less work!

HUDSON "HANDY" Same as above but without continuous mist head. Always a favorite around the house and garden. Quart container. Highly efficient. **60c**

PRESSURE SPRAYERS

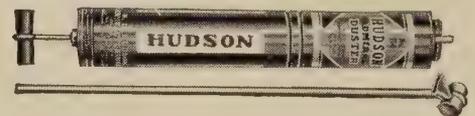


HUDSON "JUNIOR." A popular pattern for smaller jobs, or for women or children to use, because of its small capacity and weight. Tank galvanized and riveted and soldered. Cap. 2½ gallons. 2 ft. extension rod; angle spray nozzle; wt. 9 lbs. **\$9.80**

HUDSON "PERFECTION." 4 Gallon open top. Big 6-inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleaning. Drains completely dry. 7½x21 inch tank. Pressure spray hose; automatic shut-off valve which locks for continuous spraying. Wt. 13½ lbs. **\$12.00**

HUDSON "CLIMAX." 3½ gallon open-top. Tested 100 pounds pressure. Pump seamless tubing, seals into tank by means of 4 steel locking fingers controlled by malleable "D" pump handle. Cannot be removed before pressure is exhausted. Weight 10 pounds. **\$9.80**

HUDSON DUST GUN. Most popular dust gun on the market. Makes garden dusting 100% effective. If you want to dust more and work less, order this one. **\$1.50**



PRICES ON THESE ITEMS NOT POST PAID AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Note



We have tried to make this book a valuable source of information for you so consequently, have devoted very little space to ads and other ballyhoo which might make it tiresome and run-of-the mill. Our policy of Lots of Music And No Commercials does not mean that we do not have certain items of merchandise. On the contrary . . . our stores and warehouses are full of Nationally-known items related to agriculture and gardening which you can be sure of getting on your order. So don't hesitate. Order It Even If You Don't See It Here. You'll Get It!

Staffel's Texas-Lovin' Lawn Grass Seed

It's hard to find any place around the house which gives more pleasure and comfort than a spacious lawn or grass covered patio where the children can romp and the grown-ups can relax in their leisure moments. Here guests can be entertained in the cool green comfort that only a lovely lawn can furnish. We can help you build a nice lawn or keep your old one lush and healthy by supplying you with fresh lawn seed which does wonderfully well in Texas. We sell no other. Only lawn grass seed which finds itself at home in Texas and really grows well in his area finds a place in our seed bins. Buy it with confidence.

STAFFEL'S ENGLISH RYE GRASS is a vivid green winter grass. Grows in shady places where Bermuda fails. Ideal for replacing Bermuda in October without danger of killing Bermuda lawn. 35c lb.; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

STAFFEL'S ITALIAN RYE GRASS surpasses Perennial Rye in earliness and lasts about a year. Recommended for winter and early spring planting. Sow five pounds to plot 20x50. Also an ideal pasture grass. 35c lb.

STAFFEL'S CARPET GRASS makes a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. May be grown wherever temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. Sow 10 lbs. to acre for pasture, 20 lbs. for lawn. Plant from May to September. An excellent pasture grass. \$1.00 lb.

STAFFEL'S KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Sow in fall and mix 2 parts Staffel's White Dutch Clover with 8 parts Kentucky Blue Grass. Slow germination. Lasts about a year. 50c lb.

STAFFEL'S WHITE DUTCH CLOVER grows exceptionally well in shady places. For best results mix with English Rye, one pound to four pounds is sufficient for 1000 square feet. \$1.50 lb.

MIXTURE FOR SUNNY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS is the only successful spring and summer grass that stands the Texas sun. One-half pound of Bermuda mixed with four quarts of fine soil or sand will plant 1000 square feet. Bermuda grass must be kept moist until germination in warm weather. Ten day germination. Very popular for pasture grass. \$1.50 lb.

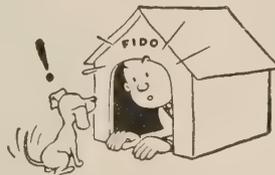
MIXTURE FOR SHADY LAWNS

STAFFEL'S SHADY PLACE MIXTURE is ideal for patching up those unsightly bare patches under trees, between adjoining houses and under roofs. This mixture is made up of short growing, fine leaved grasses that will give you an ever green sod in densely shaded spots. Plant 5 pounds to 1000 square feet. 50c lb.

MIXTURE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

STAFFEL'S RED TOP is a variety well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be expended on the lawn. Leaf blades are narrow becoming very thin with turf cultivation. Gains maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. Plant one pound per 400 square feet. 40c lb.

All Grass Seed prices and other prices in this book subject to change without notice.



"YOU'D BE IN THE DOGHOUSE TOO IF YOU'D COME HOME WITH GARDEN SEED FROM SOME PLACE OTHER THAN STAFFEL'S!"



STAFFEL'S CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. CONSULT US BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO MAKE YOUR NEW LAWN.

Follow These Simple Steps In Making A Beautiful, More Weed-Free New Lawn

The lawn area is of greatest importance in any landscape plan. You want it to be weed-free, thick and sturdy so it can take hard usage. The best way to assure that kind of a lawn is to see that it is properly made and properly maintained. Here are six steps to successful new lawn making:

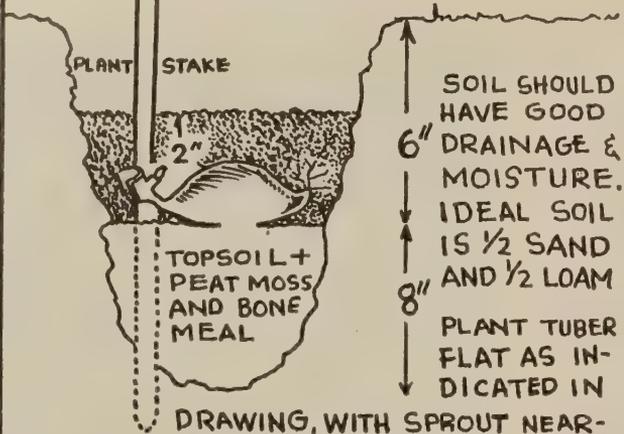
1. Spade deeply. At least to a depth of 6 inches.
2. Pulverize the soil thoroughly, working in humus material (such as peat moss) or sand as required to condition the soil.
3. Put on 4 pounds of a dependable fertilizer such as Vigoro per 100 square feet of area and work it into the top inch or two of the seed bed.
4. Seed, with good grass seed. You need a carefully cleaned seed, low in weed content and high in germination, to get a good lawn started quickly.
5. Roll the lawn to compact the soil and assure good contact between soil and seed. If you do not have a roller find some means of tamping down soil enough to assure contact.
6. Water with a fine spray daily until germination of seed is complete. Carpet grass seed requires 9 to 10 weeks (sometimes longer) to germinate.

To Keep Your Lawn Lovely:

1. Soak the lawn when you water it. Soaking once a week is much more beneficial than daily sprinkling.
2. Feed the lawn regularly in early spring and again in early fall with Vigoro, or a similar complete plant food.
3. Reseed bare spots as they occur. You don't want weeds to get a foothold. They will if sturdy, thriving grass plants are not there to keep weeds out.

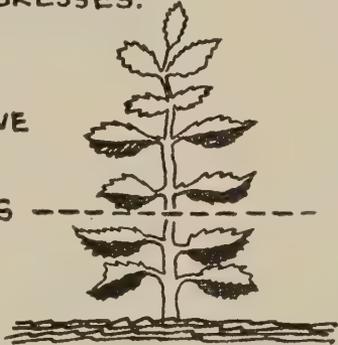
How to Grow More Beautiful Dahlias

PLANT IN OPEN, SUNNY, LOCATION



DRAWING, WITH SPROUT NEAREST THE STAKE. FILL IN HOLE AS GROWTH PROGRESSES.

PINCH BACK
BY CUTTING ABOVE SECOND JOINT WHEN PLANT IS ABOUT 12 INCHES HIGH.



DIS-BUDDING

DO VERY LITTLE DIS-BUDDING IF QUANTITY BLOOM IS DESIRED. FOR EXHIBITION BLOOM THE CENTER, OR CROWN BUD ON EACH SHOOT IS KEPT AND THE OTHERS ARE PINCHED OFF.



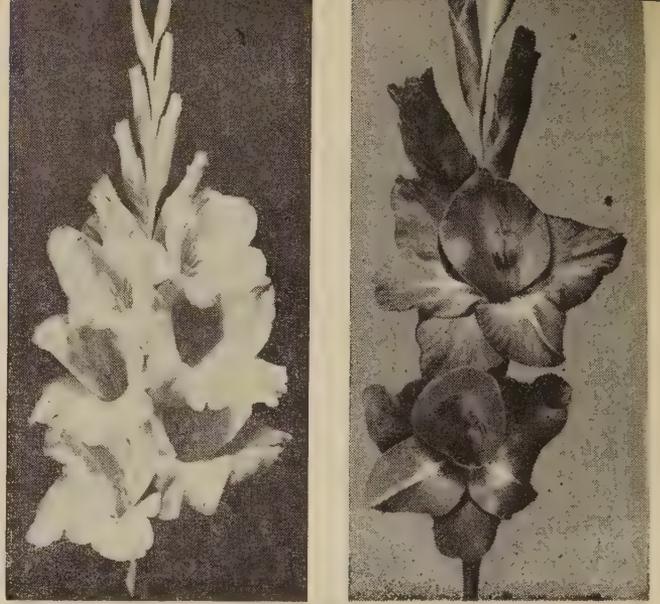
DRY WATERING IS BEST.

SOAK... DO NOT SPRINKLE



CULTIVATE DEEPLY EVERY WEEK UNTIL JUST BEFORE BLOOMING SEASON. LIGHT CULTIVATING THEREAFTER AVOIDS INJURY TO FEEDING SURFACE ROOTS.

IMPORTANT: PLANT ONLY TOP QUALITY TUBERS.



GLADIOLUS



DAHLIA



Staffel's Finest Bulbs

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Bulbs, probably more than anything else, require extra care in planting. The right depth, the right time are very important factors which determine the success or failure of your bulb blooms. But equally important is the quality of the bulb itself . . . its pedigree, you might say . . . and the claims made for its breeding.

Staffel's bulbs are all first grade, Number one stock; we sell no others. Every bulb is guaranteed to be exactly as represented . . . all true to type, color and classification.

Runty, bargain house merchandise finds no place in our stock rooms because experience has taught us over a period of many years that undersized gladiolus bulbs, eyeless dahlias and ranunculus with broken roots will make nothing but poor stands, regardless of the care expended on them.

It is important that you buy Number One bulbs. It is important to you and important to us. Rest assured that when you buy Staffel's Number One Bulbs you are buying the best bulbs your money can buy anywhere . . . at any price.

PLAY SAFE!

Order Your Bulbs From Staffel's

STAFFEL'S FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

The loveliest foliage plant of them all. Easy to grow in pots and in moist, shady places out in the garden!

CANDIDUM—Leaf snowwhite with green veins and green border.

LORD DERBY—Transparent rose with dark green ribs and edoe.

MRS. W. B. HALDEMAN—Medium leaf of bright pink with narrow green edge.

ITACAPUS—Leaf dark red of a rust shade; narrow green border with red dottings.

TEXAS WONDER—Tall grower with abundant large foliage. Heavy scarlet ribs splotched pink.

All varieties 30c each
1 EACH OF 5 VARIETIES (OUR CHOICE;
MANY NOT LISTED) FOR \$1.50

DAHLIAS

AVALON—Clear glistening pure yellow blooms of almost perfect form. Long, sturdy stems. Strong growing.

CAVALCADE—Mulberry, shadings of gold.

FRANCIS LA ROCCO—Yellow.

GOLDEN ECLIPSE—Golden, Autumn color.

JAMES KIRBY—Brilliant Rose Red.

JEAN KERR—Snow White.

JERSEY BEAUTY—A perfect bloom of eosine pink, carried high on a wiry stem.

LE TOREADOR—Brilliant deep rose.

MRS. I. DE WARNER—Orchid lavender.

THOMAS EDISON—Lovely royal purple.

ROSE FALLON—Dark orange tinted with amber and salmon.

SULTAN O'HILLCREST—A giant with yellow and gold shades.

SAGAMORE—Pure gold flashed with orange.

KENTUCKY—Light salmon orange.

JERSEY WHITE BEAUTY—Clear white.

MRS. L. E. BOUTILLIER—Rich carmine.

JANE COWL—Buff and gold.

Ea. 50c; Doz. \$4.25

STAFFEL'S TUBEROSES

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING, the loveliest and most popular we've ever handled. Begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. In the southern part of the state the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. 30c dozen.

GLADIOLUS

SNOW PRINCESS—Best white from Pfitzer, the master breeder. A tall and vigorous grower with huge pure white florets, well placed and overlapping.

DEBONAIR—Excellent, commercial pink.

ALGONQUIN—A handsome, tall, early variety, broad white open blooms of brilliant scarlet.

MINUET—Beautiful clear lavender. One of the finest of this color in existence.

PICARDY—Still the champion of them all. Supreme in its delicate coloring of apricot pink, it is also a giant in size and a model in form with its perfectly placed florets, of which ten open before the first fades.

MISS BLOOMINGTON—Clear lemon yellow: flowers received and distinct.

PHYLLIS McQUISTON—A gorgeous, clear, deep shrimp pink.

ETHEL CAVE COLE—Beautiful light pink blooms with rich rosy pink throats.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Clear, pure pink with faint lavender throat markings. An exquisite bloomer.

JEANIE—One of the newest, heretofore too expensive for general sale, now at popular No. 1 Bulb price. A rich pink highly sought by commercial growers.

KING LEAR—Huge ruffled blooms; rich reddish purple edged with silver.

STAFFEL'S "GLAD" MIXTURE—A rainbow collection made up of a little of everything . . . but all Number One. Chockful of surprises!

SINGLE COLORS \$1.00 DOZEN

Mixed Colors 75c Dozen

Staffel's Gladiolus Collection

50

LARGE BLOOMING
SIZE. 5 BULBS EACH
ANY TEN VARIETIES
FOR ONLY _____

\$3.00

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING NEXT PAGE

Staffel's Finest Bulbs

FOR FALL PLANTING

SPANISH IRIS

KING OF THE BLUES—Standards very dark blue; falls dark blue. A very early Iris of remarkable substance; the best medium-priced blue.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Standards and falls soft yellow, very early and exceptionally good for forcing. Multiplies well in the garden where it makes a fine show.

SOLFATERRE—Deep purplish blue, deep yellow blotch. Extra large. Dozen 50c.

DUTCH IRIS

WEDGEWOOD—Standards blue; falls lighter blue; excellent forcer and makes a bold show in the garden as well.

IMPERATOR—Blue standards which are very broad and strong; the falls are soft blue with narrow orange stripe. Grows 27 inches tall. One of the best.

POGGENBECK—Lovely Purple blue. A sure winner in any garden. One of the best.

YELLOW QUEEN.

Dozen 50c

RANUNCULUS

MIXED COLORS ONLY—Extra large, double flowering Jumbo Clarendon hybrids. Dozen 75c.

ANEMONES

MIXED COLORS—Poppy single flowering. Dozen 60c

HYACINTHS

L'INNOCENCE—Pure white.

GRAND MAITRE—Blue.

LA VICTOIRE—Red.

LADY DERBY—Light Pink.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS.

KING OF THE BLUES.

Each 15c; Dozen \$1.50

CROCUS—Large flowering. Harbingers of spring. First out. 5c Each.

SNOWDROPS—Single flowering. 5c each.

TULIPS

We have condensed our Tulips listing down to the varieties and colors we know have done well in this section. Buy them with confidence.

BARTIGON—Fiery Red.

FARNECOMBE SANDERS—Clear Scarlet, white base.

PRUNUS—Rose Pink.

PHILIP SNOWDEN—Dark Rose.

THE BISHOP—Blue Black.

ZWANENBURG—Pure White.

YELLOW GIANT—Clean, Clear Yellow.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM—Old Rose.

CITY OF HAARLEM—Scarlet. Blue-Black base

Edged White.

10c Each; \$1.00 Dozen

STAFFEL'S FREEZIAS

PURITY—Plant during September and October. Unexcelled for fragrance.

GENERAL PERSHING—Delicately shaded pink.

GOLDEN WEST—Rich deep yellow.

MIXED COLORS.

40c Dozen

CALLA LILIES

WHITE OR YELLOW—25c Each.

REGALE LILLIES

Finest Quality, Good Selection—35c Each.

NARCISSUS

PAPER WHITES—Either soil or water.

EMPEROR—Pure yellow, large cup.

EMPRESS—Yellow cup, white saucer.

KING ALFRED—Pure yellow, early.

GOLDEN HARVEST—Yellow

15c Each. Double nose. \$1.50 Dozen

JONQUILS—Old fashioned favorites, large flowering. 2 for 15c—75c Dozen.

ORNITHOGALUM

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Grows in lovely white clusters on tall stalk.

15c Each. \$1.50 Dozen

BEARDED IRIS

JACINTO—Pink and gold blend.

LOETTIA MICHAUD—Lilac blue.

SUSA—Pansy purple.

CORONATION—Yellow.

JUNE NIGHT—Dark Blue.

PURISSIMA—White.

GOLD STANDARD—Golden Yellow.

OCTAVIA—Blue Bi-Color.

FIRE FALL—Rose-Red.

SANTA FE—Ice Blue.

MILDRED PRESBY—Cream and Violet.

MME. CHERIE—Rose and Gold Blend.

25c Each

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

One of the most hardy perennial lilies. Most desirable for Texas.

FULVA—Copper and Orange Blend.

KWANSO—Double Orange and Copper Blend.

QUEEN OF MAY—Early Bright Orange.

CITRON BELL—Tall Lemon Yellow.

GOLDEN BELL—Golden Yellow.

25c Each

RANUNCULUS! Here truly is one of the loveliest flowers of them all! Breath-takingly lovely colors vivid beyond description on wax-like blooms the like of which words can't describe. If you've never planted these you're in for one of the nicest surprises of your life!



A WORD ABOUT STAFFEL'S BULBS

Our bulbs are not to be confused with Bargain Bulbs or "Just as good but twice as Cheap" merchandise offered at what are, comparatively speaking rather attractive prices. Staffel's bulbs are the best that your money can buy . . . anywhere . . . at any price. We pay premium prices for these Best-In-The-World bulbs. Everyone is Number 1 Grade, carefully selected for best growing and blooming. We feel that only the best is worth planting. If you want to see the difference yourself buy just a few of our bulbs and carefully note where you planted them. Plant an equal amount of "Bargain Bulbs" of the same variety and wait for blooming time! Will there be a difference? Is there any difference between the size of Texas and that of Rhode Island?

**You Buy the Best
When You Buy
Them at Staffel's!**

ANEMONES! If your garden were a palace these lovelies would be the princesses . . . beautiful and dainty . . . dressed in the most colorful and most gorgeous tints on earth! Make your garden gay and gracious this year. Put in two or three dozen of these honeys!



★ WHEN YOU BUY IT AT STAFFEL'S
... YOU BUY IT IN TEXAS

All Bulb Prices
Subject To Change
Without Notice

TULIP—PRIDE OF HAARLEM



NARCISSUS—GOLDEN HARVEST



HYACINTH—L'INNOCENCE



HERE'S SOME GOOD TIPS ON SUCCESSFUL BULB CULTURE . . .

GLADIOLUS BULBS can be planted any time from earliest spring until July first. In San Antonio and vicinity they really should be planted as early as January, for best results. In this manner you will have enjoyed the blooms long before the really hot weather sets in to stunt them. Bulbs should be treated for thrips before planting (ask us for complete information). Plant 5" to 6" deep in light soil. Shallower planting in light soil isn't recommended because light soils cannot support long plant spikes which might otherwise topple over. 4" in heavy soil is sufficient. If planted too shallow, more bulbils will be produced but not as good flowers. Space 6" apart in rows 24" apart, tho for smaller, older sorts, 4" may be sufficient.

DAHLIAS—Dahlias should not be planted too early as most varieties will not do well in warm weather. This is true of most except, perhaps, Jersey Beauty. Do not keep tubers later than June 1st, since by that time they usually start shriveling and may be injured if kept later. Be sure that your tubers have "eyes," on them or they will not grow successfully. These are tiny growing points which assure growth and are easily seen if the tuber is inspected with care. Dahlias need plenty of potash and phosphorous in addition to a good fertilizer such as Vigoro. This will produce firm tubers that will keep over winter, healthier plants and better blooms. Leafhoppers which carry disease and which also injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems are easily controlled by regular dusting or spraying with Staffel's 5% DDT or Staffel's Pyrocide Dust. Mulching with straw, excelsior, peat moss or some other airy, light material will help keep the soil moist and cool. Don't use leaves or grass clippings that mat down and pack because they'll hold in too much moisture.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS—These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in the shade. Start them with a mixture half sand and half leaf mold at a temperature of over 70°. When the roots are well developed and the shoot is beginning to show, put up in rich soil. Set out in the garden when weather is warm and settled. Elephant ears can be planted directly in soil out of doors but the weather must be warm and settled otherwise they will rot.

TUBEROSE—A warm weather bulb which should be planted in rich soil, with 2" of soil over the tip after the warm weather is warm and settled. Do not try to save the bulbs: these must be grown by a specialist if they are to bloom well. Buy new bulbs each year.

NARCISSUS—Lovely for greenhouse or outdoor growth; generally available from us in September. The tender kinds with smaller flowers in clusters are easily bloomed in bowls of pebbles or peat moss in the living room. Narcissi are not desirable for formal planting but show off to best advantage when they give the impression of not having been planned or planted. With the exception of the Polyanthus kinds all Narcissi are hardy, which means that they can be grown outdoors in the temperate zone tho some winter covering is necessary in severe weather. A slightly sheltered spot without too much sun outdoors is best. Prepare the soil by digging deeply and enriching with well-rotted manure or bonemeal but do not let the manure touch the bulbs. Place the bulbs upright and cover with 5 inches or more of soil.

IRIS—(Bearded)—The plants grow good in almost any soil, but they are most satisfactory and less susceptible to disease such as root rot in soils of only moderate fertility. In planting the Iris, the root should be reduced to a single section of the rhizome with a single fan of leaves. The rhizome should be planted horizontally with a light covering of soil; not more than an inch and even less in light soils. **BEARDLESS IRIS**: Culture very much the same as the Bearded Iris except at all times the Beardless Iris requires moister conditions and prefer heavier soils.

RANUNCULUS—Plant from early fall to December; early fall for winter bloom, and from that time on in succession until spring. Soak the bulbs in water for a few hours before planting and cover with two inches of soil. In very heavy soils cover with pure sand. The bulbs have finger like projections and these should be planted points down. For a good garden display they should be spaced from four to six inches apart. Do not over water while bulb is freshly planted and in the process of breaking through.

CANNAS—Plant when the apple blossoms appear for best results in good, rich soil. If planted in round beds you will need 37 plants for a 10 foot bed (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one plant in the center.

LILIES—Require perfect drainage. They like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is almost essential for lilies. They will not tolerate lime; your soil should have a pH of 6.5 or below if you want to grow good lilies.

TULIPS—Bulbs can be planted as early as they are available from the dealers which is about September 1st or they may be set out anytime thereafter until the ground actually freezes. The size of the bulb has a definite bearing on the size of the flower that will be produced. With most varieties, bulbs measuring 1½ inches in diameter will make the best showing the first year. Prepare the soil thoroughly by spading it deeply and enriching it with bonemeal or well rotted manure. If possible, do not use a location that was planted to tulips the year before.

STAFFEL'S

SEED CORN and



STAFFEL'S SEED CORN is the best your money can buy . . . anywhere . . . at any price. This is no idle statement. Our buyers take special efforts to see that you buy premium-quality seed at no more cost to you than you'd pay for many strains of inferior corn of dubious quality. Every ounce of Staffel's Seed Corn is new . . . full of the "Growing Gumption" it takes to make record crops. Buy it with confidence.

REESE WHITE DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

Has all the qualities of the Yellow and in addition makes an excellent roasting and canning corn. Excellent for milling. One of the ranking leaders in yields in Texas.

WHITE THOMAS

Small cob and long, full bodied kernel. Well suited to conditions around Beeville, Corpus Christi and San Antonio.

GOLDEN THOMAS

Well suited to Southwest Texas, especially around Beeville, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio. Developed by converting Thomas, a white dent variety to a yellow-seeded strain. Golden Thomas yields as well or slightly better than White Thomas and has a rich golden color.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL

Matures in 90 days, giving top quality roasting ears in the spring.

STAFFEL'S SELECTED SURE CROPPER

Is an excellent early maturing drought resister which has all that its name implies. For early or late planting. Makes superior roasting ears and does well in any county in Texas. A two-crop corn. One supply of this seed is top quality and we recommend that you plant it this year, when good seed stock is so scarce.

WHITE HYBRID SEED CORN

Produced by crossing an inbred strain of White Corn produced by and procured from the Texas Agricultural and Experimental Station with the White Drought Resister. Supply is limited so we suggest that you place your order now. Available in 1/4, 1/2, 1 or 2 bushel bags. Write us for prices.

STAFFEL'S DROUGHT RESISTER

The easiest and cheapest way for you to increase your yield per acre is to plant this superior white seed corn. Staffel's DROUGHT RESISTER is a new name but not a new strain. It's an early maturing Native White Corn that has been bred many years to meet Texas conditions. This is a Southern strain. Northern corns are not adapted to Southern conditions.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW DENT

Produces large ears and grain and matures in 100 days.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

Well known to progressive farmers in Southwest.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW SURE CROPPER CORN

Matures early, is drought resisting and stalks are short to medium in height. Leaves are wide and thick, ears large, and bears a large cob. Well suited for upland soils that are inclined to be droughty.

REESE YELLOW DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)

An early corn that reaches maturity in 75 to 80 days. An excellent feed corn with a high shelling percentage.

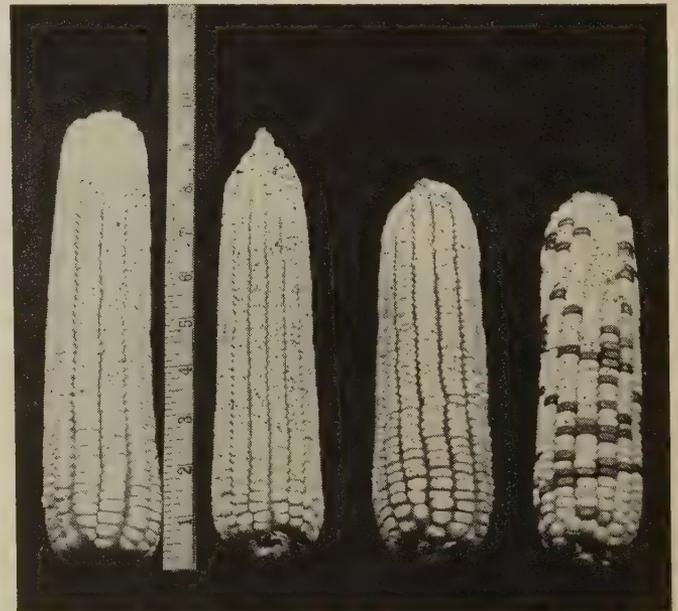
Please write us for current prices on large quantities.

WRITE FOR CURRENT PRICES

STAFFEL'S POPCORN

South American Large Yellow

Is the finest available. Yields well even in unfavorable seasons and there is always a good market for it. Plant at rate of 3 to 4 quarts per acre in drills 3 feet apart, dropping seed 1 1/2 feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate same as field corn, lb. 30c.



Left to right: WHITE JUNE CORN, WHITE THOMAS, YELLOW DENT, and MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

"Texas
Loving"

FIELD SEEDS



ALFALFA and CLOVERS

STAFFEL'S ALFALFA does best through fall sowing but good results can be obtained with early spring planting. Care should be taken in preparing the land, applying plenty of lime. Inoculate seed before planting with NITRAGIN, especially if the land has had no previous alfalfa plantings. Dry and rather high ground is preferable for planting. Avoid sowing in wet soils. Plant 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S BURR CLOVER. California hulled seed of exceptionally good quality, thoroughly re-cleaned.

STAFFEL'S HUBAM CLOVER is a rapid growing annual Sweet Clover attaining a height of 7 feet. Flowers are rich in honey. An excellent cover crop when planted in February or March. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S YELLOW SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Indica*.) Sometimes called sour clover. Wonderful legume, especially adapted to plowing under for green manure. Grows all during winter when planted in fall. Builds up rundown soil and improves the yield of crops that will be planted on the land next spring. Plant 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED HEGARI

ARIZONA GROWN. Produces large heads and matures earlier. Stands dry weather, the grain does not shatter and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S COW PEAS

These peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. It's not necessary to turn under the crop or vines to improve the soil. It's really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced. Can be sown broadcast in April, May, June or July at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or may be planted in drills, using 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL is ideal for fodder and for reclaiming old and wornout land. Two crops can easily be made in one season. Use ripened, ground peas for excellent cattle fattener.

LARGE BLACK EYED PEAS are an ideal soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to other cowpeas. Make a profitable crop for picking the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter.

CREAM PEAS are undisputed queens of the table. None can surpass them for splendid flavor.

BRABHAM COW PEAS are similar to Whippoorwill. Resistant to nematode. Few districts are free from this blight and while other crops nurse it and spread it to other territories. Brabham will discourage its development and may eradicate it from field entirely. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

BROWN CROWDER PEAS are a fine, large variety and are popular for table use throughout the South and Southwest.

VICTOR GRAIN SEED OATS

FANCY RED RUST-PROOF is our most popular seller in this section. We buy these oats from first-class reliable farmers from whom we have been buying for years and we pay them a premium because we know what we are buying. These oats are re-cleaned thoroughly in our modern mill and we sack them in even weight, five-bushel bags. Our demand for these oats is heavy. We will be glad to submit sample for your approval. Sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre.

STAFFEL'S WINTER BARLEY

WINTER BEARDED BARLEY has splendid hog feeding qualities. In some sections it is used almost entirely for horses and mules. Excellent winter grazing. Yields 50 to 75 bushels of grain per acre. Not damaged by hard freezes. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

STAFFEL'S RED TOP CANE SEED (Certified)

Leads all other varieties. Strictly a forage crop and possible to receive from 4 to 5 tons of forage under normal conditions. The certified strain is uniform in growth, smut and disease free and far superior to the old type.

STAFFEL'S SOY (SOJA) BEANS

Plant at the same time you plant corn. Prepare ground as you would for cow peas, sowing the seed in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches . . . or sow by broadcasting. Do not plant seed over 1½ inches deep. Cut for hay when the pods are well formed, or, if wanted for seed, let the beans mature. Inoculate the seeds with Nitrogin.

LAREDO BEANS have slender, leafy branches and make an unexcelled, high quality hay. Mature in 120 days and yield 30 to 40 bushels of seed per acre. One bushel plants 6 to 8 acres in 3½ foot rows.

ATLAS SORGO

Looks like Hegari but different in many respects. Grown principally for ensilage and will make two to three times the tonnage of red top or other ensilage crops. Grows 8 to 10 feet high with heavy foliage and while the seed may be harvested, best results are obtained when the crop is used for ensilage and cut green. The stalk is sweet like cane and the seed has the feeding value of Hegari and Maize.

YELLOW MILO (Dwarf)

Certified and disease resistant. Most successful yet introduced. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and very uniform in growth. Stands hot dry weather exceptionally well. Matures in about 104 days. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S HEGARI

Popular and profitable for grain, forage and ensilage. Stands dry weather, grain does not shatter, the heads are large and full, uniform in growth and the crop is certain. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre in drills.

STAFFEL'S MILLET

BIG GERMAN. Large yield. On good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. Should be cut green for best hay and when heads are in full bloom. Must be allowed to ripen if used for seed. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Sow three pecks to the acre. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, broadcast.

STAFFEL'S GRAIN SORGHUM'S AND RAPE . . . FOR FEED

DWARF ESSEX RAPE has been grown mostly for sheep pasture but is equally valuable as forage crop for cattle, hogs and poultry. The young, tender leaves make luscious table greens and are preferred by many to mustard and other greens. Produces 10 to 25 ton of green forage per acre. Can be grown in the fall as it stands our winters without damage. Sow in drills at rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE is Arizona grown, non-saccharine sorghum, very productive and makes an enormous amount of high-quality grain relished by all stock. Sow in rows 3 feet apart; five to ten pounds of seed per acre.

RED TOP CANE is a saccharine sorghum. Seed is smaller than the amber or orange. Makes fine quality fodder, in demand all over Texas.

HONEY DRIP CANE is another saccharine sorghum with large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre.

STAFFEL'S SPANISH PEANUTS

Be sure and write us for quotations on this high quality peanut. Best seed in the world for the best crops in the world.

STAFFEL'S SUPER SEED POTATOES

6c Lb.; 100 Lbs. \$4.25
(F.O.B. San Antonio)

BLISS TRIUMPH are smooth and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home-grown seed. This stock is genuine Minnesota grown and there is none better to be had at any price.

IRISH COBBLER is one of the most reliable of the early varieties. It has a handsome, creamy white color and is of excellent quality, making it highly desirable to farmers who want and recognize only the best. It's a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and is a good keeper.

CERTIFIED POTATOES OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY

STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS

Prize-Winning Seed Carefully Harvested From Prize-Winning Flowers!

Here's beauty no one can deny his home . . . not anywhere in Texas, anyhow, where Zinnias, somehow, seem to do better than any place else in the world . . . and that goes for Mexico, too . . . from which the original strains came. Staffel's Zinnias are particularly valuable for massing, excellent for edging and can't be beat for cutting! Especially rich in shades of rose and orange, chockfull of vivid yellows and dainty, dreamy lavenders, our Zinnia assortment is really everything your heart can want in the way of beauty . . . beauty that becomes full-blown and more desirable with a gay, tropical loveliness during the hot summer months when many flowers refuse to give.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

These new giant blossoms have smaller centers and loosely placed, imbricated petals. An improvement over the old Giant type, they are rapidly gaining more and more favor in Texas. The flower presents a graceful appearance from bud to full bloom. A rare collection of striking and desirable colors.

CERISE QUEEN—cerise rose. SCARLET GEM—scarlet. ENCHANTRESS—deep rose, light rose—deep rose center. ORANGE QUEEN—deep orange. DAFFODIL—light canary yellow. PURITY—clean white. LAVENDER GEM (see color illustration). ROSE QUEEN—deep purple. MISS WILMOTT—soft pink. BRIGHTNESS—bright pink.

Single or Mixed Colors: 10c a packet.
Giant Packet 25c; Ounce \$1.00

GOLD MEDAL DAHLIA FLOWERED.

Deep centered Dahlia-like blossoms of huge size. A favorite strain of large flowered Zinnias for cutting. The plants are heavily branched and grow 2½ to 3 feet. Our named varieties are true to color and our Gold Medal Mixture offers a beautiful range of the finest and most popular shades.

EXQUISITE—light rose with deep rose center. GOLDEN STATE—a very rich golden-yellow. SCARLET FLAME—bright scarlet with a blending of orange. DREAM—a fine lavender, turning to purple. POLAR BEAR—a very large, pure white. CANARY BIRD—a delicate shade of primrose. ILLUMINATION—deep rose self. CRIMSON MONARCH—bright crimson. ORIOLE—orange and gold. 10c packet.
Single colors: \$1.00 oz.; Mixed colors: 75c oz.

LILLIPUT or TOM THUMB.

Smallest bedding type of dwarf Zinnias. Plants grow from 4 to 6 inches high, are very compact and are covered with well-formed flowers. Yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Packet 10c; Ounce \$1.00.

SCABIOSA FLOWERED. This Zinnia has a large, semi-globular crown surrounded by a fringe of long petals. The plant grows to a height of 36 to 48 inches and blooms abundantly with blossoms which are rich in color and texture. Packet 10c; Ounce \$1.00.

FANTASY. Here's a lovely which has been making a hit for folks who want something different! These beauties have saucy, shaggy heads, formed by rag-like, twisted petals which give the flowers unusual overtones of color which find themselves perfectly at home in any flower arrangement. Grow about 2 feet tall. MIXED COLORS ONLY.

Packet 10c; Ounce \$1.50

CROWN O' GOLD PASTEL TINTS.

Delicate shades of color make this Zinnia stand out in flowers of its class. Make large beautiful flowers with petals of light pink, pale gold, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, lively cerise, pure salmon, cream or pure, clean white.

Packet 10c; Ounce \$1.00.

HAAGEANA. This variety gives your garden an excellent start for it blooms in about 6 weeks after planting. Medium growing, the flowers are not as large as the giant types and not as small as the Liliputs.

ZINNIAS ARE A LEADING STAFFEL'S SPECIALTY

Special ZINNIA Mixture Collection

Here's an offer hard to beat! It's a special Shop-by-Mail deal which brings you any five of your favorite Zinnia colors in a Jumbo Package for half price! Yes, 5 regular sized packages of Staffel's Giants of California, a regular 50c value, for 25c. All you have to do is order something . . . anything . . . by mail from Staffel's and mention

Staffel's Zinnia Collection No. 1

Or, if you're shopping in person, this offer is good with any purchase in any Staffel's store. Just mention this ad. Make your selection now!

5 Packets

25c

YOU SAVE 25c

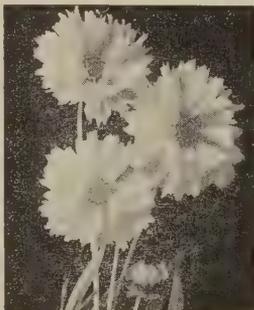
TRY THESE IN YOUR GARDEN! YOU'LL LOVE 'EM!



DELPHINIUM
Pacific Giants

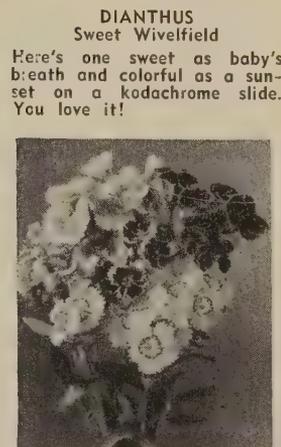
Fresh seed "direct-to-you" from the originator's stock is your assurance of something unusual in your garden.

COREPOSIS
Double Sunburst
Mostly semi-double flowers; the extra petals add much to the charm of this golden yellow variety.



FEVERFEW
Double White

Blooms are like miniature chrysanthemums. These'll put a dash of salt, so to speak, in your borders.



DIANTHUS
Sweet Wivelfield

Here's one sweet as baby's breath and colorful as a sunset on a kodachrome slide. You love it!



GAILLARDIA
Double

This daisy-like perennial flowers all spring, summer and fall. A million dollar's worth of pleasure in every plant!

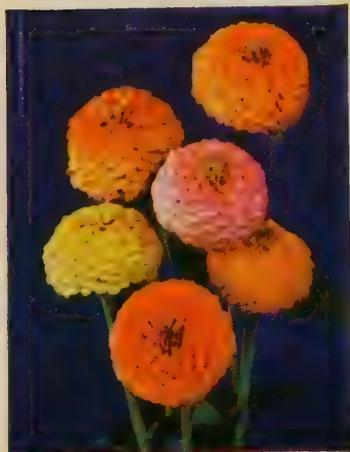


**ZINNIA
JUBILEE
GEM**

One of the loveliest of them all. Plant alone or with yellow for spectacular effects! \$1.00 per ounce.

**BUY IT
BY THE
OUNCE!**

You'll love every one of Staffell's vivid Zinnia colors!



ZINNIA LILLIPUT PASTEL MIXTURE



PANSY—CHABAUD'S GIANT



PETUNIA—FLUFFY RUFFLES



ASTER PRINCESS BONNIE
PAGE TWENTY-THREE

INSECTS IN YOUR GARDEN?



1. BLISTER BEETLES



2. 12-SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE



3. CABBAGE WORMS



4. WHITE GRUBS
PAGE TWENTY-FOUR



5. MEXICAN BEAN BEETLES



6. COLORADO POTATO

KNOW THEM AND YOU CAN CONTROL THEM

Going after Insects in your garden without knowing who they are is like going into battle without knowing who to fight. If you can recognize the Insects which are making a shambles of your garden it's like putting in the first blow because, armed with the right insecticide, you can go in there and spray them right out of it and into whatever place bugs go when they die. Listed herewith are 11 of the most common garden vandals in this area. Meet 'em . . . know 'em . . . kill 'em.

1 BLISTER BEETLE. A very slender, soft, dark gray or black beetle. Has long legs and is capable of running swiftly when disturbed. Head is noticeably separated from rest of body. Chews leaves ragged and sometimes eats them entirely. TREATMENT: Dust with STAFFEL'S CRYOLITE on non-edible plants or STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE DUST on vegetables. Loves Egg Plant.

2 12-SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE. Slightly larger than Striped Cucumber Beetle, this species is approximately 1/4 inch long. It is yellowish-green in color, with twelve conspicuous black spots on the wings. Eats stems and leaves of plants, gouging out large, irregular holes. Growing tips are completely cut off. Stems often eaten entirely around (girdled). TREATMENT: Dust with STAFFEL'S ROTENONE or STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (SABADILLA) DUST. Use a good dust gun in order to insure a fine, even coating on the foliage. Give particular attention to the angles formed where the leaf joins the stem, for beetles usually hide in such angles. Loves Cucumbers.

3 CABBAGE LOOPER. Illustrated is the Cabbage Looper larva, a greenish humped up worm which feeds on the leaves. Leave dirty, pellet-like accumulations where leaves join stem. Loves cabbage and broccoli. IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM: The well-known larva of the well-known cabbage butterfly. The larva is approximately 1 inch long, velvet green in color with an orange stripe down the middle of the back, and a broken stripe along each side of the body. Eat leaves ragged with large irregular holes. Leaves pellet-like excrement where leaves join the stem. TREATMENT: Dust with STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE or STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA DUST giving particular attention to the under side of leaves.

4 WHITE GRUBS. This is the larva of the well-known June Bug or May Beetles. Control is difficult and preventive measures are more effective. Plow ground in fall or winter. Rake up and kill grubs. Avoid planting on sod land. Dig in STAFFEL'S BUG HEX to kill remaining grubworms and scatter STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT before planting, or immediately after. They love corn, which will show a patch growth with varying sized areas where the plants are dead or dying. Kill all June Bugs on sight.

5 MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE. Approximately 1/3 inch long, and oval-shaped. Varies from yellow to brown in color. Each wing cover has 8 small black spots forming into three rows across the back when the beetle is at rest. Most abundant during July and August. Chew leaves on the under surface. At first glance they present a lace-like skeletonized appearance. Upper surface of leaves is left intact except as it cracks through upon drying out. Leaves appear skeletonized. TREATMENT: Dust with STAFFEL'S ROTENONE or STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE. Complete coverage of foliage is important. Rain immediately after application will necessarily call for a second dusting. Repeat at 10-day intervals to catch all newly hatched beetles.

6 COLORADO POTATO BEETLE. Adult beetle slightly less than 1/2 inch long and about 2/3 this width. Its back is high and rounded giving it an oval outline. Ten black stripes run lengthwise over its hard, yellow wing covers. Head is spotted with black spots against a yellow background. Chew leaves ragged, most of the damage being done by the brick-red, black-spotted, soft-skinned, humpbacked worm stage. TREATMENT: Thorough spraying with STAFFEL'S 5% CHLORDANE DUST gives excellent control. Particular care should be given to the under side of leaves and vines. Apply when either beetles or larvae are seen on the plants.



8. SQUASH BUG

7 SQUASH VINE BORER. The larva, or borer, is a brown-headed caterpillar 1 inch long, and 1/4 inch thick. Its body is white, thick, and wrinkled, with 3 pair of short hair-like legs in front, and 5 pairs of even shorter legs toward the tail end. First evidence of injury is the wilting of entire plant, often followed by death. Careful splitting open of a wilted vine will reveal an accumulation of dirty particles, greenish in color. Frash is moist and slimy. Entire stem usually rotted. TREATMENT: Best treatment is to carefully split stem lengthwise where greenish excrement indicates presence of borer. Kill the borer, and immediately cover the stem with moist earth. Burn old vines as soon as crop is harvested. Dusts and sprays are effective only against eggs. Spray with STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY, wetting thoroughly stems and leaf stalks.



9. STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES

8 SQUASH BUG. Range from dark brown to black. Flat-backed, about 5/8 inch long. Has offensive odor. Commonly called "Stink Bug." Nymphs are white, have black legs. Range from 3/16 to 1/2 inch. They attack plants as soon as they come up, puncturing the tissues of leaves and petioles, and sucking the sap, causing leaves to wilt, turn black, crinkle and die. The dark, flat-backed, odoriferous bugs are found in clusters hiding under leaves or clumps of dirt at the base of plant. Egg clusters usually found on the underside of leaves placed in the angle formed by leaf veins. TREATMENT: Dust with STAFFEL'S PYROCIDIC DUST once a week. Apply with great care, thoroughly covering ALL of foliage. Only the insects actually hit with the dust will die. Hand collecting and killing will help.

9 STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE. A black beetle about 1/5 inch long with prominent yellow strips down the back. Very active when disturbed. Gouge out leaves and stems with huge irregular holes. Sometimes the growing tips are completely cut off. Stems of plants often eaten entirely around (girdled) by the feeding of so many beetles. TREATMENT: Spray with STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY, a highly concentrated Rotenone-pyrethrum combination ideal for such control. Apply when beetles are seen on plants.

10 APHIDS or APHIS. Attack all plant life. Commonly known as "plant lice." Whitish-green, black, pink, yellow or yellow-green in color, they are about the size of a pinhead, except for the Potato Aphid which is about 1/8 inch long. Usually found clustered in large masses on the leaves. Soft-bodied. They suck the sap from leaves and stems. Leaves curl and wilt, turn yellow, crinkle and die. TREATMENT: Spray with STAFFEL'S NEW GARDEN SPRAY or dust with STAFFEL'S TRIO, the 3-WAY GARDEN PEST KILLER. Application must be extremely thorough. Aphids must be killed by contact. Dust under all leaves and into all leaf crevices.



10. APHIDS OR PLANT LICE

11 HARLEQUIN BUG. About 3/8 inch long, shield-shaped, flat-backed, mottled black or yellow. Also known as "calico bug" and "fire bug." Plants wilt, turn brown and die. Several sizes of these red and black-spotted bugs are usually found over the entire plant. Masses of tiny white eggs may be found on the underside of the leaves. TREATMENT: These bugs must be actually hit by a contact poison to be killed. STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (Sabadillo) DUST or STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY are effective control agents if used generously and on both sides of the leaves. The young are more easily killed than the adults so it is important that control begins at the first sign of infestation.



11. HARLEQUIN CABBAGE OR CALICO BUG
PAGE TWENTY-FIVE

"HERE'S A
GOOD RULE TO REMEMBER . . ."



"Buy it Fresh . . . it's the best buy!" This is true of buying both insecticides or seed. Fresh-made insecticide goes into your spray gun with all its Killing Power intact . . . ready to do a Good Job for you. If its got the STAFFEL name on the label . . . IT'S FRESH because it's made daily . . . right here in San Antonio.



POTATO BEETLES



7. SQUASH VINE BORER

STAFFEL'S



Folks, it's just not breathing in those big gulps of health-promoting Texas air that makes most Texans big and strong and it's not any accident, either, that the prettiest and healthiest looking gals on Broadway and in Hollywood come from Texas . . . eating lots of Texas-raised beef and fresh vegetables has heaps to do with it, too. It just seems

that everything grows good and pretty in the Lone Star State . . . and vegetables seem to do just special dandy. We urge you to dig yourself a little vegetable plot out in your backyard and sow a few Staffel's Vegetable Seeds in it for the tenderest, freshest and biggest vegetables you've ever eaten. There's just nothing better than garden-fresh vegetables to make your Texas meal the best-balanced and most complete in the world. Plant FRESH seed and you can't go wrong. That's why we urge you to order your seed from STAFFEL'S . . . it's guaranteed to be the best and freshest seed your money can buy . . . anywhere . . . at any price.

SQUASH
BUSH
SCALLOP



ASPARAGUS. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; transplant to 12 inches. Takes 3 years to make.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. Rust-resistant and vigorous. Colossal dark green shoots with a purple overtone. 5c Pkt.

ARTICHOKES. A perennial favorite. Sow seeds in April or May in deep rich sandy soil with plenty of fertilized Peat Moss. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Protect its crown in the fall with ashes or litter and heads will form about July of second year. Renew the planting every third year. A fine variety popular everywhere. Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus. 5c Pkt.



PARSLEY—Extra Triple Curled



TURNIP—PURPLE
TOP WHITE GLOBE

Fresh VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS (BUSH). Allow one pound of seed to 100 feet of row. Place seeds 2 to 3 inches apart in drills and about 2 inches deep. The rows should be about 1½ feet apart. Cultivate frequently but always when plants and earth are dry. Thin so that plants stand 4 or 5 inches apart. Plant a 10 to 25 foot row every two weeks.

BURPEES STRINGLESS. This variety has been markedly improved since its origination in 1894. A sturdy, prolific plant, its bushy characteristic makes good stands of nearly round pods, slightly curved. Stringless and fiberless. Seeds coffee-brown. 10c packet.

STAFFEL'S GOLDEN WAX. Very productive. A splendid early home garden variety. Pods attractive, golden yellow, thick, oval, fleshy, brittle and stringless. Plant small but productive. Seeds white, splashed with carmine and purple.

PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK. One of the earliest. Pods four to five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless. Deep golden yellow and of excellent flavor.

BEANS (POLE).

CAROLINA OR SIEVA. Pods are dark green, short (3 inches). Seeds are small, flat and with tinges of yellow. Also known as Sewee or Butter bean.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Unexcelled for home and market use and also suggested for freezing. Pods long, slightly curved and twisted, round and heavily indented; very fleshy but slightly stringy. Vine sturdy, a good climber and prolific over a long season. Seeds flat oval, buff or dun-colored. Also known as Old Homestead.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Prolific. Commences to bear early and continues till frost. Pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color. Very meaty and entirely stringless.

FLORIDA BUTTER. Will make an abundant crop when other fail. Bears pods from the very first bloom which appears on plants. Seeds like Carolina Bean but speckled with white and brownish red.

ALL BEANS 10c PACKET; 50c POUND

GOLD MEDAL WINNER! TOPCROP!

Just think of the present most popular and widely planted snapbean in America and then about double its yield in the great seed bean producing sections, add disease resistance, earliness and cropping dependability and you'll get a good idea of Topcrop, the snapbean that's taking the country by storm. Finds itself right at home here in Texas so go right ahead and plant this bean with confidence. We heartily endorse it.

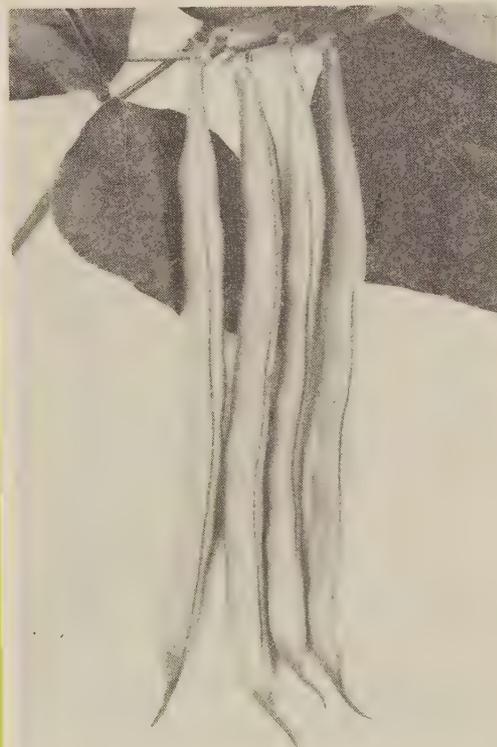
BRONZE AWARD! SUPERGREEN!

Maturity 58 days. 17" upright vine, a fairly concentrated pod set. Pods: 6-7" long. Slim, smooth, dark green, straight round and stringless. A high yielding, hardy variety. Excellent for canning and garden. Seeds oblong, purple mottling on buff with brownish cast.

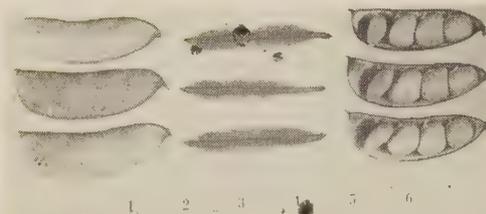
1949 All-American Silver Medal Winner!

LIMA BEAN — TRIUMPH.

Developed by USDA from cross between Fordhook and Sieva. Plant somewhat more compact than Henderson's Bush with dull dark green leaves. Pods straight and blunt 2½ inches long and ⅞ inches thick. Tightly filled and mostly with 3 beans of baby lima type. 65 to ounce. Days: 70.

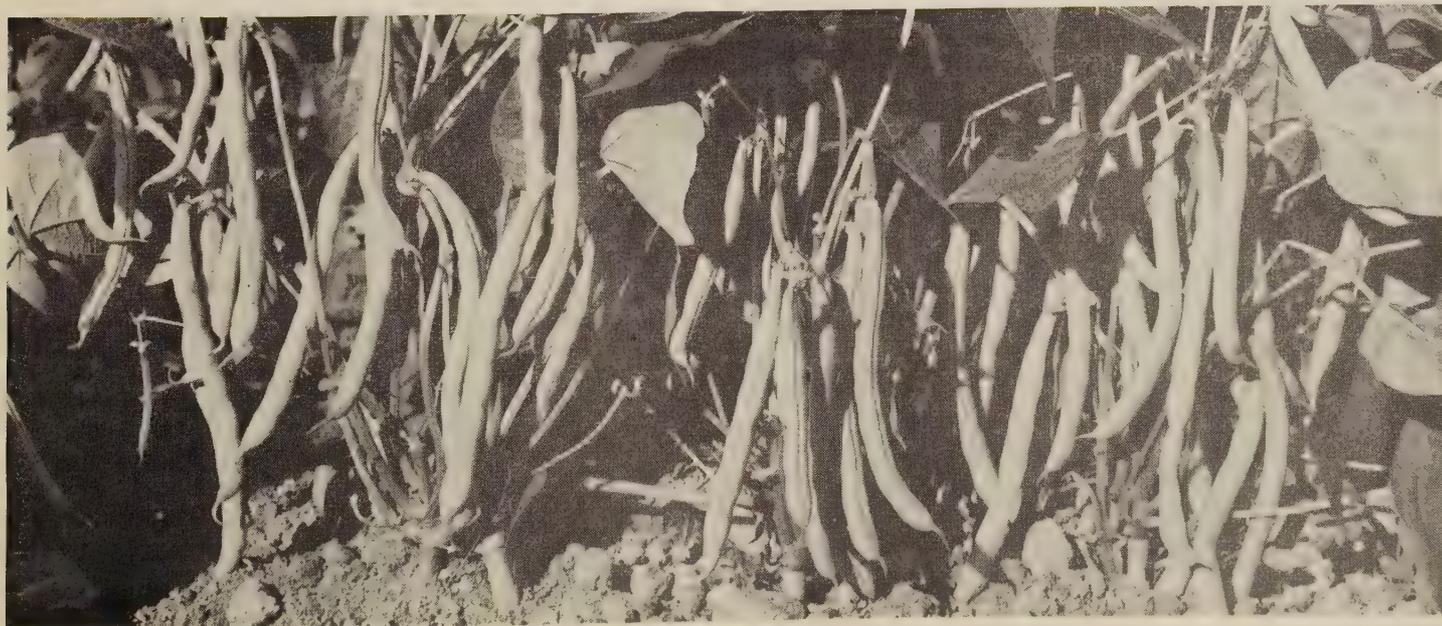


BEANS — SUPER GREEN



LIMA BEANS — TRIUMPH

STRING BEANS — TOP CROP



BEETS. Plant about the same time as radishes and lettuce, from early spring to mid-July. Plant 1/2 inch deep at two-week intervals in soil that has been deeply spaded. Place rows about 12 inches apart. Cover seed carefully and firm in the ground by walking over the drills. When seedlings appear about 3 inches above ground, thin out to about 3 inches between the plants so as to give ample room for the proper development of roots.

DETROIT DARK RED is our most popular seller. Roots globe-shaped, symmetrical and with small collar and tap root. Interior color deep blood red. Retains its excellent quality until roots are fully grown. Oz. 15c; Lb. \$1.40

STAFFEL'S SCARLET. Everybody's favorite. Very early, globe shaped, high quality beet; bright red with clear vermilion flesh. Oz. 15c; Lb. \$1.40

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. The largest stock beet. Yields 40 to 50 tons to the acre. Will grow in land containing alkali and does well where others fail. All stock except horses eat it readily. Oz. 15c; Lb. \$1.00

BROCCOLI. Cooks in twenty minutes without unpleasant cooking odor. Sow seed outdoors in March and plant about 24 inches apart. One ounce produces 3000 plants. Sow in July for autumn crop.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING. Vigorous early type forming large, compact heads and very few laterals. First heads ready for market in about 70 days from planting under favorable conditions when the seed is planted in the open. Transplanting usually delays maturity about one week. Oz. 50c

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as danger from frost is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not hurt cabbage. Early sorts may be planted in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, with 18 inches between plants in the row; late kinds should stand 2 1/2 feet away.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Extremely early variety very valuable for home and market garden as well as for shipment. Plants very small and compact allowing of close planting; stem short, heads conical, usually 7 inches long. 5 inches thick near base, firm and weigh 2-2 1/4 lbs. Oz. 40c; Lb. \$3.00

STEINS EARLY FLAT DUTCH. An early variety popular in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for marketing and shipping. Oz. 40c; Lb. \$3.00

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Our stock of this variety is the extra early strain. Splendid for early market and shipment, also valuable as an early variety for kraut. Plant small, compact; stem short; heads uniformly round; firm; usually 6 to 7 inches in diameter and weigh 3 to 3 1/2 pounds. Interior clear white and of excellent quality. Oz. 40c; Lb. \$3.00

VOLGA CABBAGE (TRUE STOCK). Hardy, heavily productive main crop variety for home and market garden. Heads flattened, globe-shaped; 9-11 inches across, almost as deep; weigh about 10 lbs.; stem short. Oz. 50c; Lb. \$3.50

ALL HEAD SELECT. Yellow-resistant. Resembles standard strains of All Head, but is less uniform and somewhat coarser in texture. Firm heads, flat to slightly rounded on top. For shipping or early sauerkraut. Oz. 30c; Lb. \$3.50

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. A large-sized strain of the standard red cabbage. Heads round, very hard; color purplish red; an excellent keeper. Oz. 30c; Lb. \$3.50

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly in light, deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout the season.

DANVERS HALF-LONG. Very productive and popular for home and market garden. Roots bright deep orange 6-7 inches long, 1 3/4 inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp, and tender.

CHANTENAY. Splendid general purpose carrot; much used in home and market garden and for shipping bunched. Oz. 15c; Lb. \$1.50

CAULIFLOWER. Same cultural directions as for Cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light and take care to not cramp the heads.

SELECTED SNOWBALL. Generally recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. We urge you to plant no other. Superior to the rest. Compact, with few short outside leaves. Heads are medium to large size, round, very white and curdlike. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. From 10 to 14 weeks from seed to harvest. Sow outdoors first week in May. Oz. \$1.50

CORN. Probably no place else in the U.S. is finer corn grown than in the vicinity of San Antonio and we list only those types which we know will do well in this section. Plant when danger of frost is past. Work soil well when dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each hole or "hill" with about 1 inch of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6 inches high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

GOLDEN BANTAM. The best strain of the original type Golden Bantam. Plants very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Ears strictly 8 rowed; very uniform. Kernels rich golden yellow, very tender, sweet and of splendid rich flavor. Plants dwarf, 4 1/2 to 5 feet tall.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Ideal for San Antonio and vicinity. Makes two or three good ears to the stalk, on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled but very deep. A high quality sweet corn. No garden should be without it.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Ears are large, have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort.

HONEY JUNE. Produces an extra large ear and is very resistant to diseases and worms.

CHARLEVOIX (GOLDEN STANDARD). The standard of excellence in sweet corn. Equally valuable for home garden, market garden and canning. Commonly bears 2 ears. Ears handsome, 12 rowed. Kernels light golden yellow, tender and of highest quality.

IOWANA. A very desirable main crop variety which matures slightly later than Golden Cross Bantam. Plants sturdy and vigorous growing with board, numerous leaves. Ears 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical, well filled with medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt.

All Corn 10c Pkt.; 50c Lb.

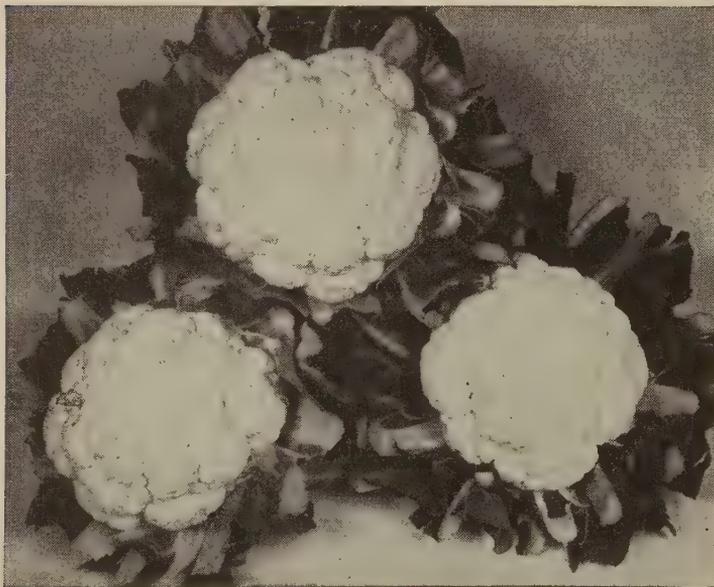
CELERY. One ounce produces about 3,000 plants. Set seed outside early in April or May and again in July. Transplant or thin to 6 inches apart. Rows often are double, the parallel rowlets 6 inches from each other. Rows or double rows should be 3 feet apart. Three weeks prior to harvesting, the plants should be boarded, wrapped, or earthed to blanch them. Oz. 50c

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING DWARF. The standard of excellence in the self-blanching class. Medium late and particularly fine for shipping. Plant heavy, compact, full hearted; commonly 22 inches tall; edible stalks 6 1/2-8 inches long.

CHINESE CABBAGE (CHIHILI). Seeds sown out of doors late in July produce firm mature heads in October. The heads keep well in storage for at least 2 months. Chihili type is early and very sure heading. Head becomes 18-20 inches tall, 3 1/2-4 inches thick, tapered near tip, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Superior to Chinese improved or Pe Tsai. Oz. 25c

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high. If plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN. A desirable type producing rather fine plants 2 to 3 feet high. It's the non-heading member of the cabbage family very generally grown for greens. Plants are tall, erect, spreading. Forms a loose cluster or head of tender leaves. Oz. 10c; Lb. 75c



CAULIFLOWER—Selected Snowball



CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield

CUCUMBERS. Sow 8 seeds in a group or "hill" unless the land is over-moist. Hills are flat unless the land is over-moist, when they may be 3 inches above the general level, and they should be at least 4 feet apart each way. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight, southward slope. Plant when danger of frost is past. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches the picking stage.

STAFFEL'S STRAIGHT 8. This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits about eight inches in length and about 1½ inches in diameter; white spined. Fruits well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready for use, and free from objectionable striping or tipping.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Excellent home garden variety. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long, medium dark green, black spined. Very desirable for slicing.

CHICAGO WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Fruits medium green; black spined; 6-7 inches long; 2½ to 2¾ inches thick. Taper slightly towards each end. Uniform.

EARLY FORTUNE. One of the more desirable slicing sorts, extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green, color retained a long time after harvest. White spined, 8 to 9 inches long, 2½ inches thick; only slightly tapered; very uniform.

A AND C (COLORADO). An outstanding variety for shipping on account of its deep green color. Fruits slightly tapered at neck and moderately pointed. Fairly straight and symmetrical; 8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches thick; white spined. Very popular in this section.

Straight 8—20c Oz.; \$2.50 Lb.
All Others—15c Oz.; \$2.00 Lb.

GARLIC. Plant in the spring in rows of 18 to 24 inches apart with the cloves (bulbets) 6 inches apart. The plant, which rarely produces seed, is of easiest culture and does best in only moderately fertile soil. Dig in autumn, when plants have died. Braid plants by their tops and hang in airy place to dry. Cultivate like onions.

Lb. 50c



ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants taking plenty of soil with roots. Pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Pkt. 5c.; Oz. 15c; Lb. \$1.40

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when all danger of frost is past. When seedlings are 3 inches tall, transplant them to the garden, 1 foot apart. These plants should have well-developed heads by Decoration Day. Plant outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Gradually thin until the plants finally stand 12 inches apart. One ounce will plant 400 feet of drill. Matures in from 10 to 12 weeks.

STAFFEL'S IMPERIAL NO. 847. A black seeded type very popular in the Lone Star State as a market garden and shipping variety. Resistant to brown blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads round, well folded, firm with low seed stalk.

BIG BOSTON. One of our more popular sellers. The plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green, faintly tinged with reddish brown. Can be grown in the open ground in the spring or fall, or in frames for early spring planting. Does particularly well in cold weather and is highly recommended for San Antonio and vicinity. Highly popular with gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, saleable heads.

STAFFEL'S CHICKEN LETTUCE. Yields as much or more than any other chicken or rabbit greens. Cut once, it begins to grow again. Does not make a head but sends up stalk three or four feet high just loaded with crisp, tender leaves.

Imperial—30c. Oz.; \$2.50 Lb. All Others—20c. Oz.; \$2.00 Lb.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Pink ribber. Also known as Large Culled Pancalier. A late, coarsely toothed variety of good size which forms a good, blanched heart in the late fall. The mid-ribs or stems are tinged with rose.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. Extensively used. Early, loose-leaved or clustering variety, the leaves are light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. Especially adapted to sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. **ICEBERG.** Large, crisp and tender. Stands hot weather splendidly and is a well-known and large planted standard summer cabbage-heading lettuce of superior quality.

COS OR ROMAINE, WHITE, PARIS. Forms long, upright heads of narrow leaves, very crisp and sweet, self-closing and quite solid. A favorite with housewives who pride themselves on their salads.

NEW YORK (WONDERFUL) (LOS ANGELES). White seeded. Plant large, dark green, crisp heading, with large outer leaves which are notched and slightly curled on the edges and large, tightly folded cabbage-like head which is well-blanched, crisp and sweet.

GREAT LAKES. ALL HEAD SELECT. One of the most satisfactory strains of the Imperial type yet introduced. Yellows resistant. Plant large and vigorous; head of good size and attractive color. Resistant to tip burn and stands up good in hot weather.

KOHL-RABI. Sow immediately after danger of frost is passed. When plants are in third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather . . . after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens. Kohl-Rabi is a member of the cabbage family grown for the enlarged turnip-like structure or bulb which forms just above the ground line and below the first leaves.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Produces bulbs of 2½ inches in diameter, 55-60 days after seed is sown out of doors. The standard sort for forcing and for home and market garden use. Plants very small, leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe-shaped; pale green; used when of 2-2½ inches diameter, but grow much larger; interior white, mild, crisp and tender.

Oz. 40c; Lb. \$1.40

KALE or BORECOLE. Loose, curly-leaved types of cabbage family. Very hardy. Make excellent tender greens for winter use. Cultivate same as cabbage. We have **STAFFEL'S TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH** which grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long, plume-like leaves, deeply cut and finely curled at edges.

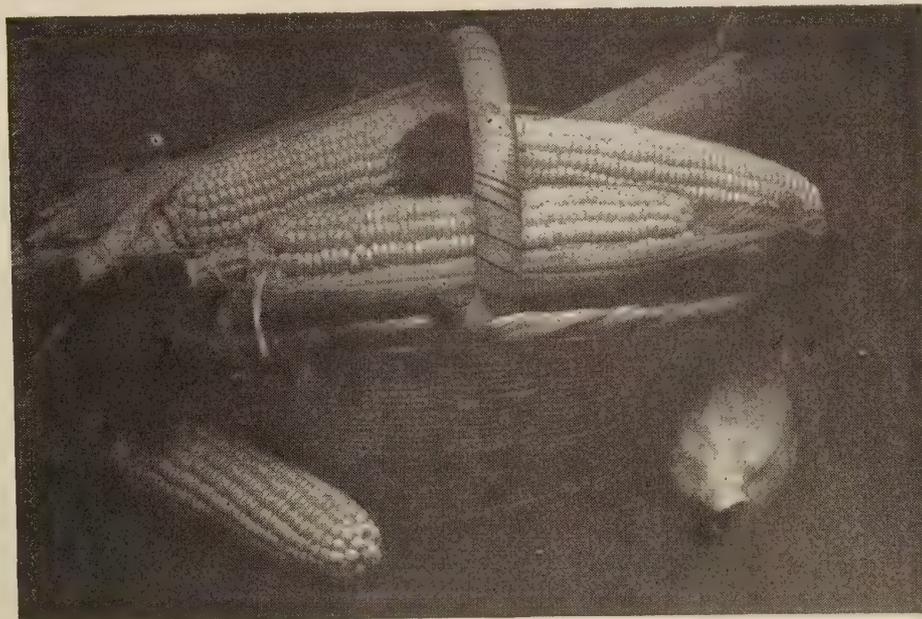
Oz. 50c

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches to reduce number of fruits per plant. Use Staffel's Pyrocide dust to protect from Potato Bugs.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$6.50



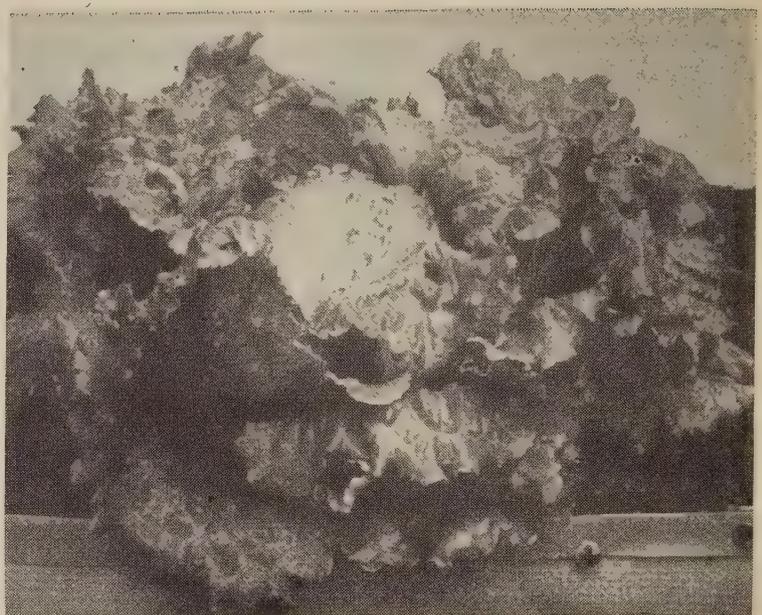
CORN—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN



CORN—HOWELL'S EVERGREEN



CELERY—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING



LETTUCE—IMPERIAL NO. 847

MUSKMELONS. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of fertilized peat moss in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. One ounce will plant about 80 hills. Each hill should produce six or more perfect melons. Yield from 12 to 16 weeks.

STAFFEL'S IMPROVED PERFECTO. 90 days. Excellent shipping and gardener's melon. Fruit 5½ inches long, almost round and solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh over-thick, colored rich deep salmon-orange. A fine grained, juicy, sweet and aromatic fruit. **HALES BEST.** Early, prolific and a good shipper about 10 % larger than the Rock Ford types. Flesh salmon and exceptionally sweet.

HONEY BALL. A Honey Dew type but smaller and earlier than that variety. Fruit is round, smooth and free from ribbing, yellowish white when ripe. Flesh is sweet and silvery-green in color and has distinct, tangy spiciness.

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD. One of the most popular small or crate melons. A desirable medium, early sort for the home and market garden. Vines are vigorous and highly productive; fruit is oval, slightly ribbed and densely covered with fine netting.

TEXAS CANNONBALL NO. 114. A green-fleshed melon especially adapted for home garden and near-by markets. Produces medium-sized melons in about 75 days. The fruit is round, medium in size, heavily netted and flesh is very solid, melting and of superior flavor. Succeeds in soils and conditions where others might fail.

All Muskmelons 5c Pkt.; 15c oz.; ¼ lb. 40c

MUSTARD. Sow in early spring and later, in drills 12 inches apart. Thin to 6 inches. Make healthful boiled "greens" and are, possibly, the quickest garden crop; gather leaves when they are young and discard the stems.

FLORIDA SMOOTH LEAF. Rather tall and upright growing and produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Leaves are large, broad and comparatively smooth and have broad distinct midrib.

5c Pkt.; 10c Oz.; 1 lb. 75c

CHINESE. Leaves broad, oval, thick, deeply savoyed and crumpled. Easily washed.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow. Much crumpled and frilled at edges. Plant is upright and slightly spreading in growth. Very popular in the south because it is hardy, vigorous and of superior quality. A great favorite with shippers and home gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF. Large, vigorous growth; leaves deep green; large, thick, broad oval with distinct whitish midrib; margin toothed, but not frilled; seeds reddish brown.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c

OKRA. Do not plant until ground is warm as this is a tender hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibers. Okra adds a mucilaginous quality and a piquancy to soups; may be served alone as a pleasing vegetable. Ready about 9 weeks after sowing. Sow in Spring in drills 1 inch deep and 2½ feet apart; thin to 12 inches. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

WHITE VELVET. Plants 3 feet tall; pods white, fleshy and tender; slender, become 6-7 inches long and ⅞ inches in diameter; tapered, smooth, not ribbed.

DWARF LONG GREEN POD. Prolific plants 2½-3 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy and tender; become 7-8 inches long and 1½ inches in diameter, tapered near tip.

GREEN VELVET SPINELESS. A favorite with commercial growers and canners in Texas because it keeps its color after canning. Height of vine 6 feet, mature pods 6½ inches long. 58 days maturity.

All Okra: Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c

ONIONS. Plant as soon as soil is workable. Spade soil deeply and plant in drills 1 foot apart. Rich, sandy soil, river-bottom loam or mukland is ideal for onions. Fall-plowed land, thoroughly fertilized will make good onion crops. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding, using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivates and hand weed crop every 2 weeks during summer. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill and yield 100 to 150 pounds of food. 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. Onions take from 3 to 4 months to mature...

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA. Best known and widely planted of the Bermuda variety. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from Red Bermuda, altho it is a light yellow or straw color. This is a superior onion which gives excellent results in this area.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA. Largely grown by shippers and truckers in southwest Texas. The bulbs are large and of the true Bermuda Type. They mature very early, the color is a beautiful waxy white and it is unexcelled as a market variety of table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to northern markets every spring and always command highest prices. South Texas plantings are in September and October; north Texas plantings in February and March.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$3.75

ONION PLANTS

For those who desire an early crop, either for market or table use. Can be set out at the same time you set out your cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in rows. Our biggest seller is STAFFEL'S CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA, unquestionably the best onion in the world and it does wonderfully around San Antonio. Pure white, it sells on sight in any market. No other onion has such clear, white skin, nor such mildness of flavor. READY DECEMBER 1st.

15c Bunch, 2 For 25c—Not Post Paid

ONION SETS.

READY ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1st. We carry them right into late spring. We will be pleased to make quantity quotations.

YELLOW SETS. Set out in spring instead of sowing seed.

35c lb.

WHITE SETS. Do not keep as well as Yellow but produce beautiful white onions earlier in the season.

35c lb.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS. Ready September 1st to March.

25c lb.

PARSLEY. Use freely in salads, soups and sauces. Sow early in spring in drills 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep. Thin out the young plants to 4 inches. One ounce will plant about 150 feet of drill and yield over 150 good bunches. Ready in about 10 weeks. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Plant compact, leaves dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Aside from its value for flavoring and garnishing the plant is decorative. One of the more productive kinds. **PLAIN OR SINGLE LEAVED.** Excellent for seasoning, hardy and strong growing.

All Parsley: Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE
ALL PRICES POST PAID UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

STAFFEL'S

FREEZONIAN!

Here's a Bronze Medal Winning Pea which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of size and freezing qualities. 65 days. Ideal freezing and garden variety. Vines 30 inches long, dark and medium heavy. Pod is 3½ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is larger size and wrinkled. Wilt resistant. You'll want this one!



Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c



PEAS — FREEZONIAN

PARSNIPS.

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in the spring. Bury in dry sand for right type storage. Plant ½ inch deep in drills 15 inches apart. Thin to 4 inches between plants. One ounce will plant about 200 feet of drill and yield 300 or more pounds. Use 5 to 6 pounds of seed to the acre. Takes 15 weeks from seed to maturity.

STAFFEL'S LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN. Considered the best for general culture in this area. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches wide at shoulder tapering gradually to tip.

Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c

PEAS.

For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Round, smooth-seeded sorts should be planted in early spring, if possible, with wrinkled, marrow varieties 2 weeks later. Use several kinds at each seeding to insure a long, productive season. Place the peas 2 inches deep and about 1 inch apart in single or double rows 2½ feet apart. Thin to 3 inches. Sorts over 1½ feet need the support of brush or wire. Peas need moderate temperatures, plenty of moisture. One pound plants 100 feet.

ALASKA. Earliest of all. A smooth pea well suited for extra early planting. Vine 2½ feet high; Pods small, will not rot in cold wet ground. Popular with canners.

HUNDREDFOLD (62 Days). A heavy producer and used extensively as a shipping sort. Vines 24 inches high, dark green. Pods borne singly 4 to 4½ inches long, blunt and tapered.

THOMAS LAXTON. Unsurpassed for the home or market as an early, large podded pea of high quality. Excellent for shipping and canning and now the most extensively variety used for freezing. Pods borne singly, deep green, plump, broad, blunt ended. Seeds large; wrinkled, cream and green.

TELEPHONE. One of the best home and market garden sorts; sometimes used for freezing. Vines dark green. Pods borne singly; rich dark-green; plump, straight, tapered at end. Dry seeds large, pear-shaped, wrinkled, green. Interior green.

LITTLE MARVEL. The earliest of all dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines grow about 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well filled pods of medium size, containing 5 to 8 large peas which are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored.

All Peas 10c Pkt.; lb. 50c

IS YOUR SOIL ALKALINE?

Much of San Antonio and vicinity . . . as well as large areas all over Texas, is set over limestone or caliche deposits. This alkalinity creeps into your planting soil and locks up the chemical reaction which normally keeps most plant life healthy and green. "Black land," or gumbo, soil with a sticky structure and "grayness" streaked with white rock is also alkaline in reaction.

Most plants prefer a neutral to slightly acid soil. To make an alkaline soil agreeable to most plants you must add elements which will counteract the alkalinity and turn it acid. Shrubs such as gardenias, azaleas, cape jasmine, etc., need a definitely acid soil.

STAFFEL'S COMMERCIAL SULPHUR is easily added to new planting areas by spading it six inches below the surface to be absorbed. Use 3 to 4 pounds per 100 square feet, or applying according to soil test.

5c lb.; \$2.50 Per 100 Lbs.

STAFFEL'S ALUMINUM SULPHATE is a highly effective, and speedy, agent to counteract alkalinity in your soil. An area of 100 square feet can easily use up to 5 pounds. This must be spaded in and watered down thoroughly for best results. Individual plant treatment responds well to one half cup scratched into the top soil and watered down, about 12 inches from the stem or stalk. This for plants up to 12" high. Add ½ cup to every 12 inches.

4 lbs. 25c; 100 lbs. \$4.25

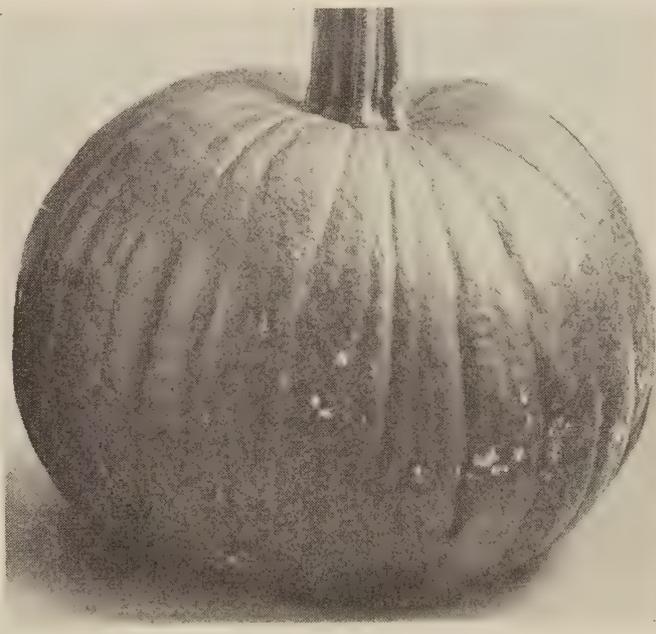
STAFFEL'S COPPERAS (Iron Sulphate) is probably the most popular soil acidizer. Plants often lose their color in alkaline soils and they turn to a sickly yellow. Copperas brings out their normal, healthy green color and helps restore normal plant growth. Use 10 pounds to 100 square feet, digging in well and watering down thoroughly.

5 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. \$3.50

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITY FERTILIZERS



MUSTARD—FLORIDA SMOOTH LEAF



PUMPKIN—NEW ENGLAND PIE

You CAN GROW BETTER VEGETABLES THAN YOU CAN BUY!

PEPPERS.

A warm mellow soil in a sheltered location is best for any sweet pepper. Start under glass and transplant when all danger of frost has passed. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet ones as they are apt to cross. Protect against Cutworms by spreading STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT around plants. One ounce will produce about 1000 plants. From a 25 foot row you should gather 30 pounds or more of good peppers. Pick 9 to 10 weeks after setting out.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Large, early and prolific. Flesh is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. This pepper exceeds all other sweet varieties, and is desirable sort for home gardener and commercial growers.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

CHINESE GIANT. Thick and sweet and is a salad favorite. Lends itself perfectly to stuffing. Rich deep green when immature and bright scarlet red when ripe.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

OAKVIEW WONDER. An earlier and more productive strain of California Wonder developed by line breeding. Fruits blocky, smooth, with thick, mild, sweet flesh. Plants shorter and stockier than California Wonder but fruits are set earlier and more abundantly. An outstanding strain unsurpassed for shipping.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

RED CHILI TOBACCO. Small conical pods, growing only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Hot!

Oz. 50c

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. Fruit large, round and blocky about three inches long and two inches thick. Plant grows about 2 feet high. Hot.

Oz. 50c

LARGE BELL (PIMIENTO). A sweet pepper you'll enjoy. Standard variety for home and market garden and for canning whole. Plants large, upright, heavily productive. Fruits very smooth, regular heart-shaped, commonly about 3 inches long (easily cored for canning); deep green, becoming deep red; flesh very thick, sweet and of splendid flavor.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$4.75

LONG RED CAYENNE. (125 days). Hot. A well-known early variety having slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Extremely strong and pungent.

Oz. 50c; Lb. \$3.75

PUMPKINS.

Plant in the Spring in "hills" or groups 8 to 10 feet apart and otherwise treat the same way as melons. One ounce will plant 50 hills. Fruits are ripe 15 to 18 weeks after sowing seed and 4 to 5 per hill may be expected.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT. Most extensively used for pies, canning and stock feeding. Fruits very large, commonly 10 inches long, 12 inches in diameter and weight 20 pounds, sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse; sweet and deep yellow.

SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE. Earliest and best for pies; grown in home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruits commonly 6 inches long and 8-9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed; skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard; flesh thick; orange yellow, of unexcelled quality.

IMPROVED GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. A crook necked variety with green and white striped skin. The flesh is rich yellow, fine grained and thick and tender.

All Pumpkins 5c Pkt.; 15c Oz.; \$1.50 Lb.

RUTABAGAS.

Require a longer season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre broadcast.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. 88 days. Noted for its heavy yielding quality. Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and yellow below. Flesh is rich yellow and sweet. Best quality for table . . . or stock feeding.

Oz. 15c; \$1.25 Lb.

SWISS CHARD.

Spinach beet. This delectable vegetable is one you must grow yourself for it is not often offered for sale. Leaves may be boiled, adding fried bacon if you desire. The stalks may be served as a distinct dish cooked like asparagus. Sow early in spring in rows and thin to 9 inches. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill and yield more than 10 bushels of produce. Cutting commences in about 7 weeks.

LUCULLUS. Popular for home and market gardens. Upstanding in habit of growth; leaves crumpled, bright yellowish green; stems thick, broad and pale green.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; Lb. 90c

RADISHES.

Soils should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. Quick growth, prompt picking, is the secret of successful radish culture. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin to 1 inch apart (summer and winter types need 4 inch spacing). Hoe frequently. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill. One generous bunch per foot of row is average yield.

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP. Bright scarlet with clearly defined white tips. Foliage short, making it well adapted for forcing.

ICICLE. About 5 inches long, quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Early and very desirable.

EARLY LONG SCARLET. Standard, excellent sort either for home garden or market. Tops are short and small; roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and attractive bright carmine red in color. Continue crisp and tender until fully matured.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. So called "broad olive" shape and ideal for use when $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe; slender, well defined top root, uniform rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Standard home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender well defined top root; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp and of splendid quality.

SCARLET CHINA. Also known as Chinese Rose. Extensively used for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends. Flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Roots usually 4 to 5 inches long by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter.

Oz. 10c; Lb. \$1.00

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT.

Sow in March, in rich, light, deeply worked soil in rows about 2 feet apart. Thin out plants to 6 inches apart, cultivate frequently to keep free from weeds. Very hardy and can remain in ground all winter. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Grows very large here and resembles a good sized parsnip. Well flavored and very mild.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Produces uniform long tapered white roots.

Oz. 15c

SPINACH.

Plant very early in the spring or start seed in fall and enjoy an early Spring crop. Protect from cold weather with 3 inches of straw if fall planted. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it does not do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 inches apart. Plant requires rich soil. One ounce will plant about 100 feet or drill and produce over six bushels of spinach. Gather about 7 weeks after seeding.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. A few days later than other Bloomsdales but holds 12-14 days longer before throwing seed stalks. Plant large, uniform, erect and sturdy, with attractive dark green leaves, highly crumpled.

SMOOTH BROADLEAF. Decidedly the best of the round seeded, thick-leaved group. Enormous yield, long standing character, and the deep green color and smooth character of the leaves makes it a highly recommended type for canning as well as for home and market use.

Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c

TOMATOES.

Love sandy, well-pulverized soil but will also do well in others. Altho the purchase of plants is established practice with most home gardeners, growing tomatoes from seed is highly economical and entirely practical. It should be sown sparingly in a hotbed, greenhouse or in the home in February to the end of April. Transplant when plants are about 2" high, setting 4 inches apart . . . or thinned so that they do not overcrowd. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if the ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation. Sprinkle STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT around plants to keep the Cutworms from eating them up.

JOHN BAER. An extra early scarlet variety of top quality. Hardy and exceptionally productive. One of very early varieties to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer. 73 days.

EARLIANA. Most popular Extra Early Red. Southern shippers use Earliana for their big planting. Has sturdy vine and produces fruit in compact masses. Its early ripening is hastened by sparse foliage. 64 days.

JUNE PINK. Extra early, purplish pink and similar to Earliana in growth, vine and shape. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want early, purplish pink fruit. 69 days.

McGEE. Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops when others fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of superior flavor.

PONDEROSA. Purplish-pink tomato of largest size. The vines are vigorous and prolific. Fruit is solid with very few seeds and quite free from acid. Ripens about midseason.

STOCKDALE. A second early scarlet variety maturing about a week earlier than Marglobe. Plant rather open in habit with medium heavy foliage. Fruits large, globe or sub-globe, smooth and well colored.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The best large yellow fruited Tomato. Fruits large; deep but flattened; bright golden yellow; firm smooth and attractive.

All Tomatoes Listed Above 5c Pkt.; 50c Oz.; \$5.50 Lb.

DWARF CHAMPION. Sometimes called Tree Tomato because it stands upright without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and purplish carmine. 78 days.

Pkt 5c.; Oz. 75c; Lb. \$9.00

TOMATOES.

Small fruited varieties.

YELLOW PEAR. Fruits 2 inches; pear shaped.

RED CHERRY. Fruits small, round; rich, deep red.

TURNIPS.

Sow as early as Radishes and Lettuce for summer greens or roots. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 15" apart. Thin 3 inches between plants. One ounce will plant about 150 feet of drill from which 150 pounds or more of Turnips will be dug.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots can be used for table when they are about 3 inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP-LEAVED. Extensively Used for table when $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter but upright in growth. Roots are flat, medium size and the flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Used for table when $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter but can be grown larger for stock feeding.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP-LEAVED. Very early and a table favorite in Texas. Leaves are entire, toothed on the margin but not divided or lobed; upright in growth.

SHOGOIN TURNIP. Specially valuable for turnip greens. Leaves grow upright, about 2 feet high when fully developed, a factor which makes it practically free from insect attacks.

All Turnips 15c Oz.; 85c Lb.

WATERMELONS. Culture same as for Muskmelons except that vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

DALE. Best watermelon yet introduced. Of highest quality, it is oblong, the skin is deep rich green, slightly mottled a darker green. Seed is white and the flesh is bright red.

CLETEX (SPOTTED WATSON). Similar in size and shape to Tom Watson but with dark green, irregulars on lighter green background of rind. Flesh red and sweet, rind tough enough for shipping.

KLECKLY SWEET (MONTE CRISTO). A very desirable type for home garden or nearby markets. Fruit medium sized, oval and skin dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. Skin is brittle.

NEW WONDER. Resembles the Watson in shape, but thicker. The color is dark, solid green, rind thin, but tough. Flesh is red, solid heart and does not show a hollow. Exceptionally fine eating melon for home and market use. The seed is white. Extremely prolific.

ALABAMA SWEET. Improved. Very desirable for shipping. Fruit large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind. Medium green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet.

All Watermelons 5c Pkt.; 15c Oz.; \$2.00 Lb.



SQUASH—Summer Crookneck

TOMATO—GULF STATE MARKET

SQUASH

STAFFEL'S SPECIAL STRAINS

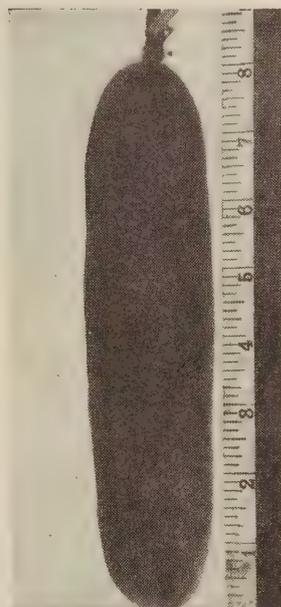
CULTURE: Plant when danger of frost is past, sowing in "hills" or groups 4 feet apart; trailing sorts 6 to 8 feet apart. Sow six or more seeds. Thin later to 3 plants in a hill. One ounce plants about 25 hills and each hill should yield 6 to 8 good squashes.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP is very early, flat, creamy-white and scalloped, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Vine is bushy in habit and rather dwarf.

HUBBARD—Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color with orange colored flesh. Remarkable for its keeping qualities.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK is a highly desirable table sort, very early and productive. Fruit when matured is small and crook necked and covered with wart excrescences.

15c Oz.; \$1.25 Lb.



CUCUMBER—Straight Eight



TOMATO—MARGLOBE



UCONN SQUASH! GOLD MEDAL WINNER!

THE NEWEST SQUASH OF 'EM ALL! A BUSH FORM OF THE DELICIOUS AND POPULAR ACORN OR TABLE QUEEN, A VINING TYPE WHICH TAKES UP CONSIDERABLE SPACE IN GARDEN OR FIELD. HEAVY BEARER. NEEDS 6x3 FEET OF SPACE. USE IMMATURE FRUITS AS DELICIOUS VEGETABLE AND MATURE FRUIT AS WINTER SQUASH.

Pkt. 5c; Lb. \$1.25

THREE TOP-FLIGHT TOMATOES!

RUTGERS CERTIFIED. A vigorous plant; large, globular, deep red fruits in quantity. Resistant to disease and especially valuable on hillside, light or poor land.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

GULF STATE MARKET. A southern shipping variety. Plant vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid and relatively free from cracking.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

MARGLOBE. Plant vigorous, with heavy foliage, partially resistant to Fusarium Wilt and nail-head rust; moderately productive. Fruits medium large, nearly globular, deep red, smooth, solid, with thick walls and strong core.
Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; Lb. \$5.50

THREE TOP-FLIGHT WATERMELONS!

STONE MOUNTAIN. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends; medium green with indistinct veining, rind thin but fairly tough. Flesh rich scarlet, let, fine grained and very sweet; seeds white with black edge.

TOM WATSON Long a standard variety in Texas. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical with deep green, veined, tough rind. Flesh deep red, of good quality, though somewhat coarse; seeds brown.

STAFFEL'S HANDY HINTS ON HOW TO PLANT IT . . .

● PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

For general use, where well-rotted stable manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash is usually best suited to this area. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square foot.

Work the soil deeply and make the top 3 or 4 inches as fine and loose as possible. Much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe.

● PLANTING

At time of planting seed in the open ground, the soil should be moist but never wet, when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Plant at a time when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of the kind of seed to be sown. The best temperature for each kind may be learned from study of our cultural directions and by inquiring of successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

The proper depth for covering seed varies with the different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil. This can be learned best through practical experience.

When planting seed, the soil must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily push through, and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

GARDENING



PLANTING TIP: Plant only in good soil. Soil which is too tightly packed makes poor stands; that which is too loose will not support long stemmed, heavy growth. Damp soil which can be squeezed in the fist and does not make a tight, compact ball or which doesn't fall to pieces is considered the proper texture.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT



Proper methods in setting the young plants outdoors are just as important as good care while getting them started indoors. The same is true when thinning out a garden row. Choose a day that is cool and cloudy or do the transplanting in the afternoon. Water the plants well before disturbing them.



Dig hole in which seedling is to be transferred and fill with water, giving water time to soak in good before imbedding seedling. Avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants and, if possible, keep a ball of earth around them until they are set in the hole.

HOW? WHERE? WHAT?

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WILL ANSWER
SOME BASIC GARDENING QUESTIONS

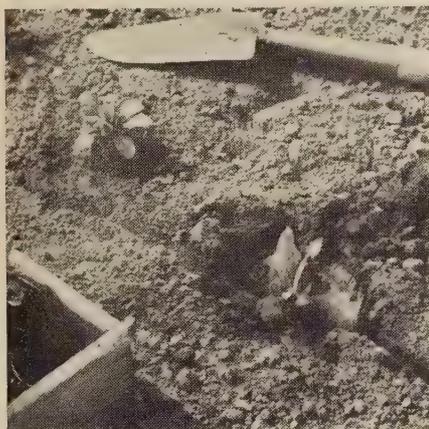
INFORMATION



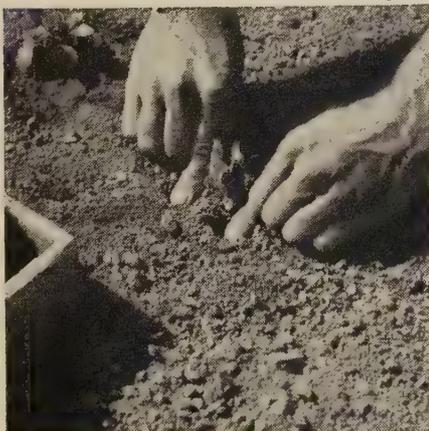
"IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO
DO BUSINESS WITH
STAFFEL'S"

No truer words have been spoken. You'll always be pleased when you buy from a reputable Seedsman. We've been in business for 60 years and every year brings us new knowledge on how to fill your gardening needs. These new tips combined with our permanent policy of Fair Dealing, Good Service and Sell-Only-The-Best-Merchandise have always helped us add hundreds of new customers to our rolls. If you are not already one of our steady customers we'd certainly appreciate the opportunity to serve you.

SEEDLINGS SUCCESSFULLY



Place seedling carefully in the hole and just as carefully firm the soil around the roots so that they can take hold securely. Keep in mind that too much tamping will harden the soil and endanger the seedling. Soil which is hard-packed will choke out normal plant growth and loosely packed soil, except in certain cases, will encourage toppling of plants.



Firming the soil around the roots is important. Care should be taken to use the same soil in transplanting as the one in which the plant made its original stand. Do not try to transplant seedlings when too small; two or three inches high is sufficient. When transplanting from indoors to outdoors it is a good idea to harden the young plants to outdoor conditions by setting the boxes outside in good weather before transplanting.

Staffel's Handy Hints on How to Plant It Indoors . . .

● CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

● WATERING

When plants need artificial watering, the best hours of the day for it are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

● STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows. The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. Whether it is a cigar box or larger "flat," holes should be bored in the bottom—about six inches apart in larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil.

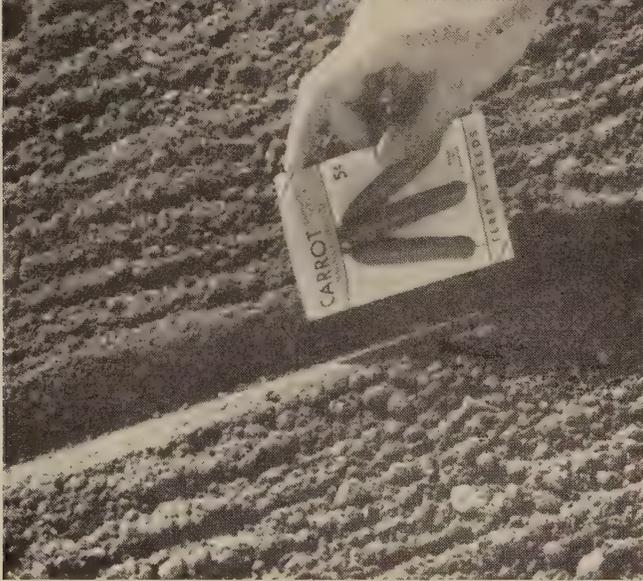
Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of planting is about four times the diameter of the seed. Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other when planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the glass covering for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or waterlogged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

When seedlings are two or three inches high, they are ready to be transplanted, either to individual pots or out-of-doors.



PLANTING TIP: Plant directly from Staffel's seed packets by tapping gently with the forefinger; it helps distribute the seeds evenly in the row. Do not put too many seeds in one concentrated spot.



PLANTING TIP: To make a shallow depression just right for sowing tiny seeds—lay the rake handle flat on the ground and press it in slightly. Soil must be very finely prepared for small seeds.

HELP
YOUR
SET-OUTS
GET A
GOOD . . .



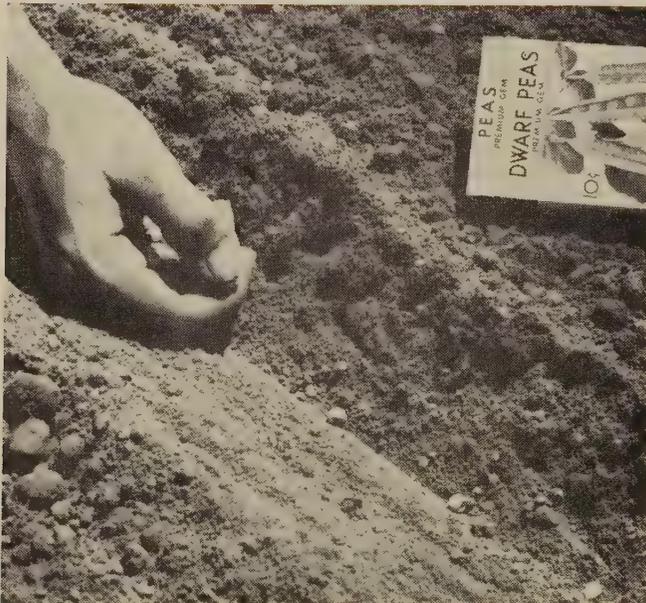
USE STAFFEL'S "HEAD START" FOR BEST RESULTS!

Here's the newest thing in growing solutions. Use it when transplanting. Plants become established quicker . . . resume faster growth. Fewer plant replacements. Plants mature earlier . . . bear longer . . . harvest earlier! Wonderful for tomatoes!

2 ounces (1 gal.) 10c; 1 lb. (8 gal.) 60c

IF YOU USE STAFFEL'S HEAD START IT'S STAFFEL'S IT'S DEFINITELY!

GARDENING TIP: Space large seeds evenly in the furrow by dropping them by hand. Do not sow seeds of beans, peas and corn too close together.



PLANTING TIP: After planting, press the soil down firmly with the flat of the hoe to bring the seeds into contact with the soil moisture and hasten germination.





PLANTING TIP: Fill a shallow box or flat with fine soil or builder's sand and soil. Make shallow depressions with a straight-edge flat stick. Scatter seed from packet . . . not too thickly. Cover with soil and tamp down with the flat of hand or smooth board.



PLANTING TIP: Be sure and plant your rows even and straight. This will give you a neat garden and will simplify its care and cultivation later. Stretch a cord between two upright sticks and work your yardstick or tape measure at right angles to it. A sharp stick will make deep enough, even depressions.

A Word of Thanks

to the Ferry-Morse Seed Company of Detroit, one of our most reliable seed sources, for helping make this Gardening Guide possible — supplying material which made it easier and faster for us to get this book in your hands.

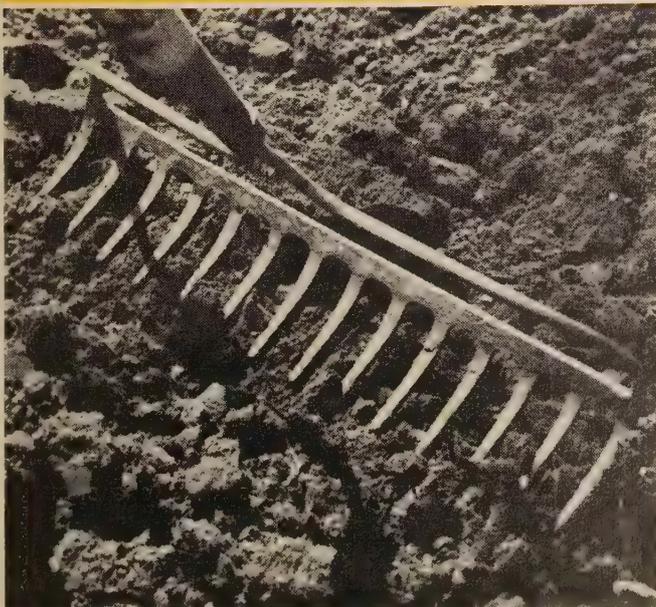
IS YOUR LAWN FULL OF CHIGGERS?

Chiggers, Fleas, Ticks and Hairy Chinch Bugs can turn your lovely green lawn into a place to be dreaded instead of some place you can romp and relax. If lawn pests have taken over your grass you will do well to look into the merits of

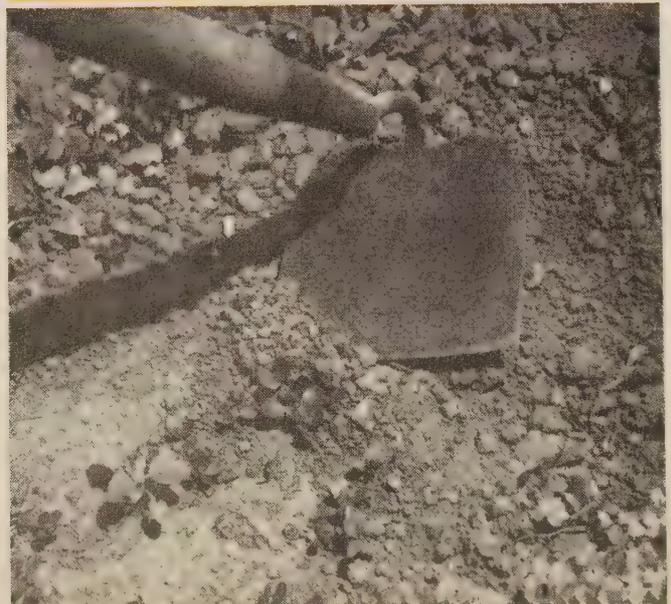
STAFFEL'S LAWN DUST

4 lbs. 80c (Covers approximately 400 square feet of lawn)

PLANTING TIP: Break up the large dirt clods and do it early in the spring and summer before the sun bakes them into hard, unmanageable lumps. It is not necessary to pulverize the dirt for proper seed germination. Rake out or pick out rocks, nails and other foreign matter.



WEEDING TIP: Get after weeds in the row while they are young and easy to destroy with one clip of the hoe. It is discouraging to have to tackle them when the roots have grown deep and the stems tough.



STAFFEL'S VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

	Seed Required for 50-Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (inches)	Distance Apart in Row (inches)	Depth of Planting (inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
BEANS, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
BEANS, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
BEANS, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
BEANS, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
BEETS, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
BEETS, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
BROCCOLI, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
CARROTS	1/8 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 Pkt.
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
CORN, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
CORN, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
EGG PLANT	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
KALE	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
LEEK	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 ozs.
MUSKMELLON	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 80	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
OKRA	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
ONION	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
ONION (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	30 scallions	
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12 to 8	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
SQUASH, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
SQUASH, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
TOMATO	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
TURNIP (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
TURNIP (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
WATERMELON	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.



PLANTING TIP: There are two definite schools of thought among tomato-growers: the stakes and the non-stakes. Here is a compromise method which uses four stakes in a tepee effect. With this arrangement stakes do not need to be as long nor driven into the ground.

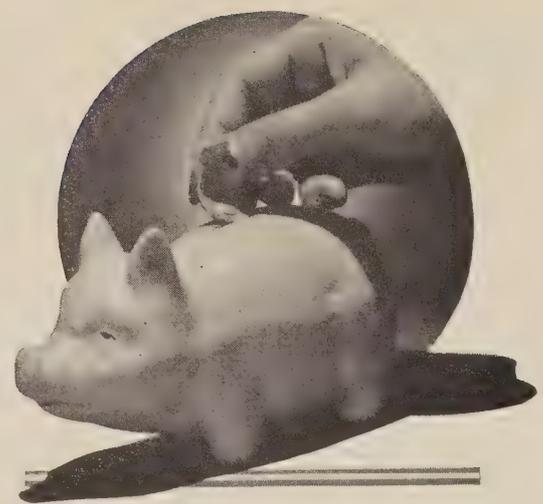
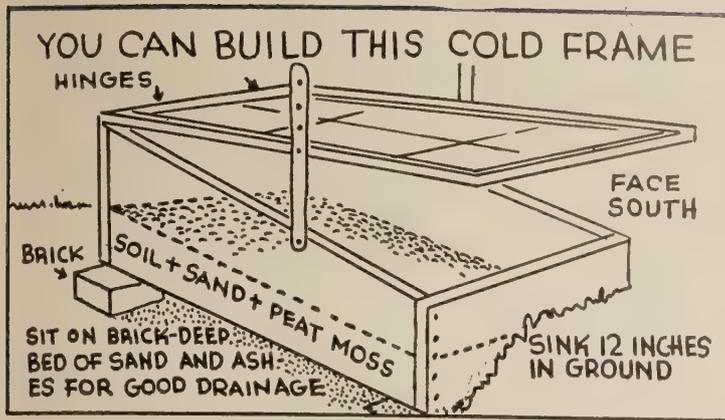


PLANTING TIP: Thin young plants in the garden row so that they stand at the distance apart recommended on the seed packets. This is very important. Plants which overcrowd one another ruin each other's chances of normal growth and are continuously fighting for their share of the earth's plant food. See pages 34 and 35 for transplanting tips.



KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE!

That old saying is true as the blue in a Texas Sky when you walk into STAFFEL'S or one of STAFFEL'S dealers. Here you get BOTH Quality AND Good Service at the same time . . . at prices no one can beat any where in this world—Quality being equal.



"SHOPPING AT STAFFEL'S IS LIKE PUTTING MONEY IN THE BANK!"

You save money when you shop at Staffel's . . . because when you buy at Staffel's you get Quality for cash and only quality, in the long run, is the most economical buy of them all. There's less chance of crop failure and less loss of time and energy replanting when you buy the best in garden seed . . . and Staffel's has it . . . in bulk and in packets; just waiting to save you money!

A cold frame is a must for every amateur gardener. It's a glass topped box set in or upon the ground which, while protecting the contents from wind and frost, is heated by the sun in the daytime. This heat may be retained at night by a mat covering. Locate in a sheltered place where it will be protected from north and northwest winds. Placed to receive southern and eastern exposure it will receive the maximum heat and light. **SOIL:** For growing more mature plants, fertility is necessary but for starting seed and maturing seedlings a rich soil is a detriment. A well developed plant usually thrives in rich soil which is liable to burn the roots of younger plants. Whatever the use, the soil must drain well at all times. Mix sand or ashes in the soil to make it break easily when compacted, while damp, into a ball. **COVERING:** A mat made or an old rug or quilt is ideal for covering on sudden changes or cold nights, late in spring. Tie it down securely but be sure and remove it during the day.



ORDER BY MAIL!

Here's fun by the bushel! Mom, dad, sister and grandma . . . the entire family, in fact, can gather 'round and decide what they'll like in the garden this season. Everybody will want something that he can take care of by himself and surely he'll be waiting eagerly for that mailman after you fill out Staffel's handy Order-velope and send it in for the fastest, most courteous direct-by-mail service in the world! And . . . if you want more order blanks . . . just say so on your order and we'll be more than glad to shoot you a few by return mail.

STAMPS—On orders of seeds where the amount is less than one dollar, we will accept U.S. postage stamps in good condition (One-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oil paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.
EXPRESS CHARGES—When paying express charges be sure you only pay "second class", rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first class rate.
MEXICO CUSTOMERS—Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces. The pound rate is 19 cents and the Registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 25 pounds per package.
 All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice.
 In filling out your orders always give **SHIPPING DIRECTIONS**, and write **NAME** and **ADDRESS** DISTINCTLY on each and every order.
WEIGHT LIMIT—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first second and third zone of 70 pounds; in all other zones of 50 pounds.
ZONE RATE—May be had by applying to your Postmaster who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio, or consult parcel post schedule below.

POSTAGE—Has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.
PARCEL POST, C.O.D.—Packages may be sent C.O.D. at an extra expense of 12 cents, which amount is added to the order.
INSURED PARCEL POST—If customers want their packages sent insured they will kindly add cost to their remittance. Rate, 5c up to \$5.00; 10c up to \$25.00

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots within the U. S. and Possessions	Each Lb. or fraction
1—San Antonio and within 50 miles of San Antonio	10c
2—Within 50 to 150 miles of San Antonio	12c
3—Within 150 to 300 miles of San Antonio	13c
4—Within 300 to 600 miles of San Antonio	14c
6—Within 600 to 1000 miles of San Antonio	15c
6—Within 1000 to 1400 miles of San Antonio	16c
7—Within 1400 to 1800 miles of San Antonio	17c
8—All over 1800 miles from San Antonio	18c

OUR GUARANTEE

satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop.

Our seeds and plants are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop.

PEP UP YOUR SOIL!

All soils need fertilizers at one time or another because repeated plantings can eat them poor of all nutrient materials. In addition to this soil must be conditioned to properly promote the normal growth of most plant life. Hard, sticky soil which packs down into root-choking tightness will not make good stands. Old manures, such as sheep or barnyard, can be used as general fertilizer for the flower bed, shrubby row or rose garden. Old rotted manures, however, are difficult to obtain. Leaf-mold, nature's conditioner and fertilizer, is also hard-to-get for the average person and the cost of hauling it into your garden by commercial carriers is prohibitive. There are a number of commercial fertilizers and conditioners on the market which are good and some whose value is questionable. We could easily sell any or all of them but we feel that if we sell you what years of experience have taught us is the best solution to your fertilizer-conditioner needs we can be doing you a real service. So . . . we unconditionally recommend:

STAFFEL'S PEAT MOSS (HUMUS). This is a fibrous water retaining material which will restore sticky or tight soil to a more mellow texture. Sandy lands take on needed substance with added humus. Plants can best withstand droughts and temperature extremes when Peat Moss is used. Peat Moss is an element obtained from extensive deposits of partly decomposed plant life laid down in ancient bodies of water. It is nature's very own conditioner and can't be beat as such.

3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 75c; Bale \$5.25

STAFFEL'S COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER. The famous and highly dependable 4-12-4 (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium). May be used for general fertilizing around San Antonio and vicinity with confidence. Inexpensive and reliable. 100 lbs. \$2.50.

VIGORO: Swift's famous plant food. Contains all the elements necessary to build up run-down soil. Used extensively to bring new life back into half-starved, sickly-looking lawns.

1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$4.25

STAFFEL'S MINERAL 16. A wonderful formula for supplying life-giving manganese and other essential elements necessary to normal plant growth. Highly successful in isolated gardens which need special treatment. 2 lbs. 35c.

STAFFEL'S SULPHATE OF POTASH Lb. 10c
STAFFEL'S NITRATE OF SODA Lb. 10c
STAFFEL'S ZINC SULPHATE Lb. 15c
STAFFEL'S AMMONIUM SULPHATE Lb. 10c
STAFFEL'S MURIATE OF POTASH Lb. 15c
STAFFEL'S ACID PHOSPHATE Lb. 5c

Above prices are not postpaid. Write us for quotations on larger quantities. Prices subject to change without notice.

FEED YOUR SOIL AND IT WILL FEED YOU!

PLANTING OLD SEED IS LIKE SAVING MONEY IN YOUR MATTRESS!



That's right, there's trouble ahead for the planter of seed which is not guaranteed fresh. Easy losses, unreliable germination and lots of grief go hand in hand with garden seed of questionable quality. Insist on STAFFEL'S name on the front of your seed potatoes . . . it's like putting money in the bank . . . at compound interest.

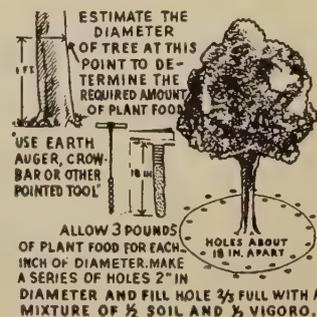
FIELD SEED Planting Guide

Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	When to Plant
Alfalfa Seed	60	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Algeria	50	5 lbs.	March-June
Barley	48	2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb. April-June
Beans, Mung, in drills	60		
Beans, Soy, Field, in drills	60	25 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Soy, broadcast	60	75-90 lbs.	April-July
Beans, Velvet, in drills 3 to 5 ft.	60	20-25 lbs.	March-June
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel		6 lbs.	Sep. to March
Broom Corn	46	10-20 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn	56	8-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Corn, Pop		4-5 lbs.	Feb.-May
Cotton	32	1/2-1 bus.	Feb.-June
Clover, Bur. Hulled	60	15-20 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Bur. seed in bur	18	20-30 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Japan or Lespedeza		20-25 lbs.	Mar.-Apr., Sep.-Nov.
Clover, Yellow (Sour) or (Melilotus Indica)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Feb.
Clover, Subterranean		20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Clover, Sweet, (White) Flow.)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Clover, White Dutch	50	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Feterita, in drills		8-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Carpet		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Dallis	25	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, ohson		30 lbs.	March-May
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Grass, Sudan, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Sudan, broadcast		30-40 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Red Top or Herds		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Mar.
Grass, Rye		20-30 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Rhodes, in drills		5-8 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rhodes, broadcast		10-15 lbs.	March-April
Grass, Rescue	14	15-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Grass, Bermuda (for lawn 1 lb. per space 20x20)			
Hegari, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-May
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-July
Kaffir, Schrock or Sagroir	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Millet, broadcast	50	20-25 lbs.	April-June
Milo Maize, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Oats, broadcast	32	2 1/2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Peanuts, Virginia (Jumbo)	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-June
Peanuts, Spanish	30	30 lbs.	March-June
Peanuts, Tennessee	22	1-1 1/2 bus.	
Peas, Canadian Field	60	35-75 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, broadcast	60	1-1 1/2 bus.	March-Nov.
Peas, Field or Stock, in drills	60	8-12 lbs.	March-Nov.
Peas, Austrian Winter, broadcast	60	60-65 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Rape, Dwarf Essex, in drills		5-8 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Rye	56	1 1/4-1 1/2 bus.	Sept.-Oct.
Sesbania		30-35 lbs.	March-June
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat (Chicken Corn)	50	81-0 lbs.	March-June
Sorghum or Cane, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, br'cast.	50	100-150 lbs.	Feb.-July
Sorghum or Cane, for syrup	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Sunflower	22	5-10 lbs.	March-May
Vetch	60	40-50 lbs.	Aug.-Nov.
Wheat	60	60 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOW TO FEED A TREE

Growing trees may be fed any time from early spring to August 15. Fall and winter feeding is also effective, after they are dormant. Make holes about 2 inches in diameter and 12 to 18 inches, deep in a zigzag fashion as shown in illustration, slightly inside and outside the branch spread. Make holes with a crowbar, electric drill, or earth auger. Fill holes with a mixture of half Vigoro and half soil. Water down. In figuring the requirements of a tree, allow 3 pounds of Vigoro to each inch of diameter of a trunk, measuring 4 feet above the ground.



STAFFEL'S PASTURE GRASSES

Staffel's handles your orders with fairness and liberality. If current prices are lower than quoted when your order is received, Staffel's will refund the difference. In case of advance in market prices, Staffel's will ship at lowest prevailing prices on date order is received, invoicing you for any difference, unless you instruct us to notify you before shipping in event of price advances. All seeds offered are of the highest Quality and Grades, Tested and Recleaned.

Staffel's Sudan Grass

Grows successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under excessive rainfall. Grows 5 to 10 feet and the feeding value is equal to that of Millet, and Johnson Grass. As many as four cuttings have been made in one season, depending on length of season. Free from Johnson grass seed by test of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills; 30 to 40 pounds broadcast.

Staffel's Velvet or Mesquite Grass

Must not be confused with Texas Curly Mesquite. Produces a strong growth of soft broad leaves and has no stem or stalk which makes it coarse. Makes excellent hay when cut in full bloom. Plant in September, October or early spring. 20 to 25 pounds seed to the acre.

Staffel's Johnson Grass

A valuable hay and foliage grass yielding three cuttings per season. Relished by all stock. Cut when seed heads begin to form. Sow 30 pounds per acre.

Staffel's Domestic Resque Grass

Does well on most soils, but best results can be secured on moist soils. Useful for winter and spring. Comes up again in fall if allowed to reseed itself. Sow in September and October, broadcasting seed at rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

Staffel's Rhodes Grass

Perennial, hay and pasture crop. Especially adapted to South where temperatures seldom fall below 18 degrees. Grows over four feet high, with fine leafy stem. Easily cured. Offers three to five cuttings per season. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice, six pounds each way.

Staffel's Dallis Grass (Domestic)

Furnishes hay and pasture all year round in the South. Supplies fine quality hay cuttings in Cotton Belt. Stands light frost and does well on soil with plenty of moisture. Sow from 1st of March until middle of April: 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.



GOT
ANTS
IN YOUR PLANTS?

KILL THEM WITH
**Staffel's
Chlordane**

Try a bottle or can of it today and convince yourself that no other method of ant control can be so effective . . . and so safe . . . to use in your garden.

Liquid 40%: Concentration; 4 oz. 60c; 8 oz. \$1.00; Pint \$1.75; Quart \$3.50.

Powder 40%: Wettable; 1 pound \$1.25; 4 pounds \$4.15.

Dust: 5% 1 lb. 50c; 4 lbs. \$1.50.
10% 1 lb. 70c; 4 lbs. \$2.50.

SEE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET FOR CURRENT PRICES ON
PASTURE GRASSES, CORN AND FIELD SEEDS

GOTTA DOG WITH A TICK?

If you have you'll want him to get rid of it because next to fleas, there's nothing that can make a dog more miserable than a tick . . . or ticks. If you own a dog let us send you your copy of Staffel's New Dog Book. It's chockful of information on the care, feeding and management of dogs. Learn how to kill that tick on your pet the best and cheapest way.

THIS BOOK IS ABSOLUTELY FREE!

WRITE OR PHONE FOR YOUR COPY!

Inoculate all Legume Seeds with

NITRAGIN

1898—FIFTY-TWO YEARS OF SERVICE—1950

When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA (A)

Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers	
Size	Retail
1 bu. each.....	\$.50
100 lb. each.....	.70

CLOVERS (B)

Red, Alsike, Crimson, White and Ladino.	
1 bu. each.....	\$.50
100 lb. each.....	.70

LESPEDEZA (L)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.....	\$.50
--	-------

PEAS, VETCHES (All Varieties) (C)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.....	\$.50
--	-------

LUPINES (All Varieties)

100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) ea.....	\$.50
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GARDEN SIZE—Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines, Lima Beans and Edible Soybeans.

Enough for 8 lbs. seed — Retail Price 15c each

SOYBEANS (S)

Size	Retail
2 bu. each.....	\$.30
5 bu. each50
25 bu. (One can)....	2.25
30 bu. (6-5 bu. cans)	2.95

BEANS (D)

Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney and Great Northern	
1 bu. each.....	\$.50

PEANUTS, COW PEAS (E)

2 bu. each	\$.30
5 bu. each50

PLANT BY THE MOON?



Many folks believe that planting by the moon is the best plan to follow. This time-honored custom has brought them good luck in all their planting endeavor. Here, listed briefly, is all the necessary information generally shown by more voluminous arrangements. As seedsmen, of course, we cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this method, but we are glad to provide this up-to-date chart for those who want it.

PLANTING DAYS FOR 1950

Vegetables, vines, plants and all things that produce their yield above the ground, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, etc., should be planted during the increase while the moon is in a fruitful sign such as Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces, especially during the second quarter or after the new moon is increasing. Do not plant on the day the moon changes quarters. The best days are:

Best planting dates for things that grow and mature above and below ground are as follows:

Vegetation which produces its yield above the ground should be planted during the first or second quarters of the moon, the second quarter is the most fruitful. The decrease or third and fourth quarters are good for plowing, grubbing and destroying weeds especially in fourth quarter.

The planting dates in the late winter and early spring are given for southern climates and hot house planting, also for buckwheat, timothy, seeding and winter grain.

When the Moon is near full and in the sign of Sagittarius that is a good time to set onion sets or plant seed.

When Moon is increasing or full and in Libra plant and transplant flowers, although the water signs, Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces are also good.

The above flower dates may be used also for planting corn, wheat, barley, rye and buckwheat.

For all PLANTING and ASTROLOGICAL purposes the Moon's true place is in the SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. Some Almanacs give the Moon's place in the constellations, which is not right for Planting or other Astrological operations.

WHEN TO PLANT FLOWERS IN 1950

January 3-4-12-13-20-21-30
 February 8-17-18-26-27-28
 March 7-8-17-27
 April 3-4-12-13-22-23
 May 1-9-19-0-21-28-29
 June 5-6-7-16-17-25-26
 July 3-4-13-14-23-30
 August 1-9-10-18-19-28
 September 5-6-7-14-15-23
 October 3-7-9-20-21-30
 November 1-8-17-18-26-27-28
 December 7-8-14-15-25

PLANT ABOVE THE GROUND

January 20-21-26-27-30-31
 February 10-11-16-17
 March 21-22-27
 April 18-22-23-29-30
 MAY 14-15-19-0-21
 JUNE 24-25-26-28-29
 July 3-4-20-21-23-30-31
 August 1-2-4-5-18-19-28
 September 1-18-19-20-23-24
 October 3-20-21-22-30-31
 November 8-12-13-17-21
 December 10-11-13-15

PLANT UNDER GROUND

January 9-10-11-12-13
 February 5-6-8-26-27-28
 March 7-8-12-13-16-17
 April 3-4-8-12-13
 May 1-5-6-2-13-14
 June 10-11-12-16-17
 July 8-9-13-14
 August 6-9-10
 September 5-6-7-14-15
 October 10-11-12-13-16
 November 6-7-25-3
 December 6-7-25-31

YOU SHOULD VISIT STAFFEL'S FLORAL SHOP!

Yes! We have a FLORAL SHOP which is second to none when it comes to creating beautiful Floral Arrangements and delivering them on time! Our staff of artists have years of experience behind them and look forward to serving you for many more. Only expert work . . . the last word in beauty and good taste . . . is allowed to leave the shop.

Our extensive assortment of Crockery, Pots, Ivies and Ceramics will delight you too! Come in and look them over.

FUNERAL SPRAYS **\$3⁰⁰** up
 (As illustrated) FUNERAL WREATHS **\$7⁵⁰** up

CUT FLOWER DISPLAYS FOR SHUT-INS, BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, WEDDINGS, ETC. **\$3⁰⁰** up

WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS TO ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD!



Telephone G-5211



DANDELION



COCKLE BURR



POISON IVY



HORSE NETTLE



JIMSON WEED

STAFFEL'S FAMOUS WEED KILLERS

We urge you to try Staffel's famous chemical weed killers for your safety, your comfort and the success of your garden. We personally guarantee that every weed killer bearing the name Staffel's on the label will do exactly what we claim or your money back. There's a Staffel Weed Killer for every problem.

STAFFEL'S BRUSH KILLER

Here's something new in weed killers. Like 2,4-D, it is translocated throughout the plant, resulting in complete kill of really-hard-to-kill plants such as oak, bramble, poison ivy, Johnson grass and many die-hard perennials. Does a wonderful job of rotting stumps and is used widely for large-scale weed-killing operations. Qts. \$4.00; Gallon \$9.00.

A liquid amine concentrate for greatest ease of use. It's the finest 2,4-D amine salt weed killer available. Formula "40" is a liquid formulation that mixes easily with water, either soft or hard. Use it with confidence in any water. There is no sediment or residue to clog nozzles or spray equipment. Thousands of acres of small grain, corn and flax have been successfully treated with this formula. Particularly effective in low volume applications, such as 5 to 10 gallons of spray per acre, but equally effective in large scale work. Gallon \$6.75; 5 Gallons \$32.50.

STAFFEL'S "40"

A liquid ester formulation especially effective in controlling waxy-leaved and difficult-to-control perennials and susceptible woody plants. While it is more effective against these weeds it is more hazardous than Formula "40" on the basis of possible crop injury. The wax soluble ester dissolves leaf wax and quickly reaches the living plant cells. Excellent reports have been received on fall spraying of stubble grain fields. Thistles, especially stubborn weeds which grow vigorously during late summer, may be controlled by postharvest fall spraying. In cases such as this "44", is ideal since it may be applied at increased dosages, injury to growing crops no longer being a serious consideration. 4 oz. 75c; Pts. \$2.00; Gal. \$8.25.

STAFFEL'S "44"

For control of certain noxious grass, Bermuda and Quack Grass in local infestations of crop lands (spot treatments) and for general use on non-crop lands such as fence rows, ditchbanks, headlands, right of ways, industrial areas and around buildings. May be used freely and with confidence where the destruction of commercially valuable crops is not a serious consideration. Not to be used on lawns, or any other similar closely mowed turf. 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

STAFFEL'S 60% TCA WEED KILLER

STAFFEL'S SODIUM CHLORATE WEED KILLER.

Your favorite for killing Johnson Grass! Thousands of farmers use it exclusively for controlling Johnson grass, brambles and many other obnoxious weeds along ditches, fences and road sides where a strong killing agent is necessary. Used extensively in fields where destruction of weeds does not precede planting. Marshes and wooded areas are ideally receptive. Cannot burn or explode by itself. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.00.

STAFFEL'S WEE-D-EAD. A fast-killing agent under almost all conditions. Can't be beat for the destruction of poison ivy, wild blackberry, poison oak and other woody plants. Hastens rotting of stumps and definitely controls sprouts. Kills foliage in a few hours and roots by translocation in a few days. Non-inflammable and non-injurious to humans and animals. 1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

STAFFEL'S "20"

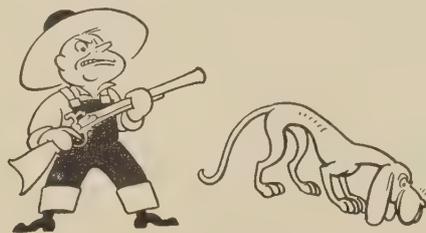
Everybody's Favorite for Killing Lawn Weeds.

The ideal 2-4-D concentration which does such wonderful work on lawns and golf greens. It is the same as "40" but better adapted for use around gardens where high concentrations of 2-4-D increase the hazards of application around commercially valuable vegetation.

8 oz. 85c
Qt. \$2.50

Pt. \$1.50
Gal. \$5.70

FREE! We have prepared a valuable pamphlet which really gets down to the root of your weed problems, you might say, because it tells you How, What and When you can destroy your weeds down to the very root! Hundreds of farmers and gardeners have found it highly informative and recommend it to their friends. Let us send you your copy today. Write, phone or come in for it.



YOU DON'T NEED HOUND DOGS TO FIND GOOD GARDEN SEED

All you've got to do is walk into your nearest Staffel store or visit your favorite Staffel dealer and there . . . in plain sight . . . is the best seed your money can buy . . . anywhere . . . at any price!

STAFFEL'S RELIABLE INSECTICIDES

The name STAFFEL'S on the face of an insecticide label has made the contents something really which is tops in its field. These insecticides, either the dusts or sprays, have been **MUSTS** on the premises of gardeners and farmers since 1890. Quality has made them famous and honesty has made them profitable . . . not only to us . . . but to the consumer. The consumer profits because he gets full value for his money. STAFFEL'S unconditionally guarantees any statement it makes on the analysis, which, by law, must appear on the face of the label. Laboratory and field tests have always put the STAFFEL BRAND in front and never has one been found lacking. Buy STAFFEL'S insecticides with confidence . . . they're reliable.

STAFFEL'S DRY LIME SULPHUR
1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75

STAFFEL'S ARSENATE OF LEAD
½ lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$2.00

STAFFEL'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE
½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 4 lbs. \$1.25

STAFFEL'S CALCIUM ARSENATE
½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c

STAFFEL'S WETTABLE SULPHUR
1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c

STAFFEL'S DUSTING SULPHUR
1 lb. 15c

STAFFEL'S ROTENONE DUST
1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.00

STAFFEL'S PARIS GREEN
¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c

STAFFEL'S CRYOLITE
½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c



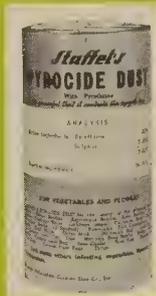
THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH YOU THAT A LITTLE GARDENING WON'T CURE!"

Sometime lack of exercise and fresh air can make the office worker sluggish and ill. Gardening is the ideal moderate exercise and the fresh air you take in while doing it will make you feel better and look better. Gardening is healthful . . . try it!

STAFFEL'S PYROCIDE DUST

ONE OF OUR MOST POPULAR DUSTS. APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. HERE'S A NON-POISONOUS AGENT WHICH IS SAFE TO USE ON ALL EDIBLE GREENS AND OTHER VEGETABLES. A LITTLE KILLS A LOT OF BUGS. POWERFUL ENOUGH TO DESTROY THE HARD-TO-KILL SQUASH BUG.

No. 10—12 oz. 35c; 4 lbs. \$1.00



DUSTING HINT: Buy yourself a good dust gun and insure yourself a good job of insect killing. No other method of applying dusts has been found to be as effective. A dust gun blows the dust into all nooks and crannies of the plant and saves much stooping over (with subsequent aching backs), giving complete coverage of foliage and stems.

STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT

GARDENERS HAVE BEEN USING STAFFEL'S BUG BAIT FOR YEARS AND HAVE FOUND THAT IT CAN'T BE BEAT FOR KILLING SOWBUGS (PILL BUGS), SNAILS, SLUGS, GRASSHOPPERS, CUT-WORMS AND OTHER NIGHT-FORAGING VANDALS WHICH MAKE A SHAMBLES OF YOUR GARDEN.

2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c



HINT: Wait until the evening watering-down or sprinkling to spread Staffel's Bug Bait around. The dampness will encourage many more garden varmints to come out and get knocked off with this highly effective champion in your garden. Lasts a long time and kills a long time.

STAFFEL'S SAFE-S-PRAY

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED ROTENONE-PYRETHRUM COMPOSITION ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE ON ALL PLANT LIFE BUT PARTICULARLY DELICATE FOLIAGE LIKE THAT ON ROSES, JASMINE, ETC. COMMERCIAL ROSE GROWERS USE IT BY THE GALLONS. THIS MARVELOUS LIQUID SPRAY CONTROLS BOTH SUCKING AND CHEWING INSECTS. A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY. ONE OR TWO TEASPOONFULS MAKE A GALLON OF BUG KILLER. LEAVES NO UNSIGHTLY OR POISONOUS RESIDUE.

2 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00



SPRAYING HINT: Buy yourself the best spray gun you can afford. Cheap, difficult-to-operate guns do not break up the liquid enough to spread it evenly or shoot it with enough force to reach hard-to-get-to corners and undersides of leaves.

STAFFEL'S HEMIPTERA (SABADILLA) DUST

A VERY POPULAR DUST WITH VEGETABLE GARDENERS. DOES NOT LEAVE POISONOUS RESIDUE ON EDIBLE PORTIONS OF PLANT. USED EXTENSIVELY BY TRUCK GARDENERS AND FRUIT GROWERS IN THE VALLEY. KNOCKS OUT THE TOUGH OLD HARLEQUIN BUG AND MANY OTHER HARD-TO-KILL INSECTS.

1 lb. 40c; 4 lbs. \$1.00



DUSTING HINT: Dusting is usually best for vegetables and some ornamentals that won't show up too glaringly unsightly residues. Spraying is best for roses and most other flowers because it does not dim their color by even the thinnest film of dust.

STAFFEL'S TRIO

HERE'S A 3-WAY KILLER OF PLANT PESTS. COMES COMPLETE, READY TO USE, WITH A BUILT-IN DUST GUN WHICH CONTROLS BOTH SUCKING AND CHEWING INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASE, TOO. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR SPOT DUSTING IN SMALL GARDENS AND POT PLANTS. HERE'S REAL VALUE FOR YOUR BUG KILLING MONEY.

12 oz. 60c; 4 lb. bag \$1.85

DUSTING HINT: When using dusts to kill insects it is best to protect the body as much as possible. Wear long sleeves and button-to-the-top shirts or blouses. Goggles (if you can stand them) are advisable when using sulphur or DDT dusts.



STAFFEL'S COPPER ROSE DUST

THIS IS EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE FOR CONTROLLING PLANT DISEASES. USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY MANY ROSE GROWERS. MICRO-PULVERIZED, IT CLINGS TENACIOUSLY TO DELICATE FOLIAGE, GIVING EXTENDED COVERAGE FOR LONG PERIODS. CONTAINS SULPHUR AND A COPPER METALLIC ELEMENT WHICH MAKE A TEAM NOTHING CAN BEAT FOR CONTROLLING AND PREVENTING BLACK SPOT, MILDEW, BACTERIAL WILT, FUNGUS AND ANTHRACNOSE.

1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00

DUSTING HINT: Prevention of plant disease is your best step towards eliminating sick plants. Black spot on roses, rust on hollyhocks and mildew on zinnias can be licked before they start if you'll take a few minutes each week or after each rain to dust your plants. Most disease attacks stop when you give the healthy leaves a good chemical protection.



STAFFEL'S FLORAL DUST

Our 1949 presentation to San Antonio gardeners whose flower gardens are infested with insects. Here's a combination of elements which will give dependable control, of many sucking and chewing insects and plant diseases in your flower beds. Especially designed for use around delicate plants. Rose lovers will go for this one. Complete, ready-to-use with built-in dust gun

12 oz. 60c

STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION

THE BEST TIME TO SPRAY YOUR TREES FOR REALLY EFFECTIVE INSECT CONTROL IS TO SPRAY THEM IN THE FALL AND WINTER WHILE THEY'RE DORMANT. THIS SPRAY IS YOUR BEST PREVENTIVE PROTECTION TO TAKE. SPRAY YOUR PECANS, SHADE TREES AND FRUIT TREES WHEN THE LAST LEAF FALLS AND BEFORE THE NEW BUDS APPEAR. POWERFUL, EFFECTIVE AND THOROUGH, STAFFEL'S SCALE EMULSION KILLS LARVAE WHICH WINTERS ON YOUR TREES AND INSECTS AND INSECT EGGS UNDER THE BARK.

Qt. 60c; Gal. \$1.75

SPRAYING HINT: Use a powerful sprayer when spraying trees. The only way to protect your tree completely is to thoroughly cover ALL OF IT with the insecticide. If you are not equipped to spray your trees yourself the services of a professional exterminator are suggested.



STAFFEL'S DDT

WE MANUFACTURE DDT IN MANY CONCENTRATIONS, EITHER IN LIQUID OR DUST. THE VALUE OF THIS INSECTICIDE CANNOT BE DENIED. USE IT WITH CONFIDENCE.

- 5% DUST—12 oz. 25c; 4 lbs. 60c
- 10% DUST—12 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 45c; 4 lbs. \$1.00
- 50% WETTABLE—1 lb. 60c; 4 lbs. \$2.00

DDT HINT. DDT is poisonous to man. Don't use it on leafy vegetables or fruits you expect to eat within two months. Use pyrethrum or rotenone mixtures instead. Remember that DDT is powerful so dilute accurately according to directions on the container.



STAFFEL'S BUG-HEX

ONE OF THE NEWEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE INSECTICIDES, ESPECIALLY AGAINST SOIL-INFESTING INSECTS AND GRASSHOPPERS. VERY POPULAR WITH COTTON GROWERS AND PARTICULARLY DEADLY AGAINST INSECTS INFESTING APPLE AND STONE FRUITS. MAY BE USED FOR POWER SPRAYING AND/OR DIPPING CATTLE AGAINST LICE AND TICKS.

1 lb. 75c; 4 lbs. \$2.00

DUSTING HINT: Cover the entire plant when dusting. Both stems and underside of leaves should be completely covered. A partial killing off of the pests is of little advantage, as they reproduce so fast that the condition soon reverts to its original state unless a thorough job is done.



STAFFEL'S SEED SAVER

SEED CORN SHOULD BE TREATED AT THE TIME OF PLANTING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST BIRDS, INSECTS, WORMS, ANTS AND OTHER SEED THIEVES. STAFFEL'S SEED SAVER IS SAFE TO USE AND WILL NOT CLOG YOUR PLANTER. USED BY FARMERS FOR YEARS AND CAN'T BE BEAT FOR TREATING SEED CORN. SAVES YOU TIME, ENERGY AND MONEY BY ELIMINATING EXPENSIVE REPLANTING.

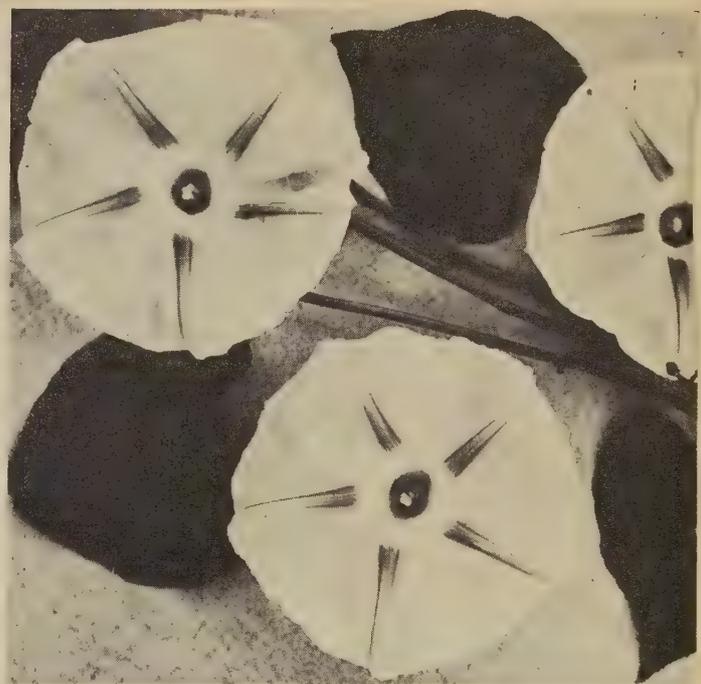
8 oz. 35c; Pt. 60c; Qt. \$1.00

SPRAYING TIP: Buy your insecticides from a dependable dealer. Staffel's carries a complete assortment of sprayers, dusters and other insecticide applying materials which will give you years of service. Only the best is sold at Staffel's because only the best will give you complete value for your bug-killing money.





MORNING GLORY—SCARLET O'HARA



IPOMEA BLUE STAR!

VINES . . . Quickest Cure for That Bare Look

MORNING GLORIES. Everyone is crazy about these lovelies. Up before the sun, sometimes, the blooms will say pretty and cheerful Good Mornings to you for weeks during the flowering season. A perennial favorite for covering unsightly places such as barns, fences and brick and rock heaps. Plant most anywhere but best results will be obtained if they're planted in a sunny location in not-too-rich soil and watered sparingly.

SCARLET O'HARA—Color is rich dark wine or deeper rosy crimson. Grow about 4 inches in diameter, are freely and profusely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming with 65 days after seed is sown.

10c Pkt. — \$1.50 Oz.

EARLY FLOWERING SKY BLUE—Most desirable. An early, free-flowering sort with glossy, dark foliage and very large flowers that open with a tinge of carmine rose and when mature are bright light blue.

10c Pkt. — \$1.00 Oz.

WHITE STAR—Sensational. A sport from the Mexican blue variety, it bears huge white flowers which bring out the blue star of Texas on dark, cloudy days. Fall Bloomer. Plant in protected place against early frost.

JAPANESE MIXED—Flowers are funnel-shaped and include a wide range of brilliant colors. Foliage is dark green and very dense, making the vines useful for covering arbors, trellises, tree stumps or unsightly places. Colors are beautifully combined with definite hues of contrasting design spilling out from the center.

10c Pkt. — 50c Oz.

BOSTON IVY. Clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with over-lapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves.

CYPRESS VINE. Ipomea Quamoclit. A rapid growing annual attaining a height of 20 feet. Bears a profusion of bright star-shaped, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast effectively with the dark green, fern-like foliage. Desirable for growing on trellises or wire supports. 10c packet.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. Grows 25 feet high, the beautiful fern-like foliage being covered with a blaze of circular, fiery, cardinal-red flowers throughout summer and fall. The flowers are like miniature Morning Glories, about 1½ inches in diameter and are borne in clusters. 10c packet.

HYACINTH BEAN. Half-hardy annual climber growing about 10 feet high. Bears clusters of pea-shaped blooms on rigid stems 6 to 8 inches long. After the flowers have disappeared they are followed by ornamental seed pods which are velvety and of purple color. The foliage is heartshaped and green. 10c packet.

MOONFLOWER. Rapid growing climber with very dense foliage. Bears large, fragrant flowers which open every evening and on cloudy days. One of the most vigorous of all summer climbers. Grows more than 12 feet in a single season. Splendid for covering fences and trellises.

GOURDS. For decorative growth in your garden and a colorful winter decoration in the home . . . dried, painted and varnished! Fit in fine with western and Mexican architectural themes. Combine with Indian Corn to assemble into "buena suerte" or good fortune strings. MIXED, DECORATIVE VARIETIES. 10c packet.

NEW!

"BLUE STAR" ALL AMERICAN WINNER!

Ipomea "Blue Star" . . . You'll surely want to plant this prolific climber this spring . . . or summer. It's brand-new and it's sky-blue. The deeper blue midrib spears flare out from the depths to form an attractive star in each blossom. A delicate, distinctive color.

YOU'LL LOVE THIS MORNING GLORY!



CARDINAL CLIMBER



CYPRESS VINE

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR VINES

With the exception of Boston Ivy, which must be sown in the fall, all of the above listed climbers should be planted early in the spring when all danger of frost has passed, although they may be planted safely at later dates. Generally speaking, they require very little water so should be watered sparingly. Over-rich soil and too much moisture makes them go to leafy extremes at the expense of good blooming. Because most of the seeds are hard-shelled, notching with a knife or soaking overnight is recommended for quicker germination. Avoid shady locations. Climbers grow best in full sun or partial shade.

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321 E. COMMERCE ST.

*Specialists in
Fresh Garden Seeds*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

FELLOW TEXANS: You live in the grandest state of them all! Here varied and adequate climatic conditions make it possible for you to raise just about anything you like. There are some things, however, that do not do well in Texas and you can get these at most any seed store up North. It isn't hard to get them in the East, either. But when you put your money in this order blank envelope and send it to Staffel's you can be sure that the seed you order is one that will do well in your locality because only varieties which will do well in Texas are listed in our catalog.



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All gardeners of experience know that success with seeds, bulbs, etc., depends largely on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the universal custom of the seed trade we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed, bulbs or plants.

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2. Be sure your check or money order, if any, is enclosed in the safety envelope.

PARCEL POST RATES

All packet seeds, both vegetables and flowers, are POSTPAID. On all other items, be sure to add Parcel Post. See rates below: On seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, etc., within U. S. and Possessions. Effective January 1, 1949.

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>MILEAGE</u>	<u>FIRST POUND OR FRACTION</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL POUND OR FRACTION TO 10 POUNDS</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL POUND OR FRACTION FROM 10 TO 70 POUNDS</u>
<u>Local</u>		10c	1c	3/4c
<u>1 and 2</u>	150	12c	2—1/10c	2c
<u>3</u>	150- 300	13c	3c	2—8/10c
<u>4</u>	300- 600	14c	4 1/2c	4 1/4c
<u>5</u>	600-1000	15c	6c	5 1/2c
<u>6</u>	1000-1400	16c	7 1/2c	7 1/4c
<u>7</u>	1400-1800	17c	9 1/2c	9 1/4c
<u>8</u>	over 1800	18c	11 1/2c	11 1/4c

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"WE HOPE YOU LIKED THIS BOOK!"

Yes, Folks!

We sincerely hope that this little Gardening Guide has been of value to you. It has certainly been a pleasure to make it up for you and our hopes are that you keep it and refer to it from time to time. We want to say again that you can order anything in it with confidence . . . and be secure in the knowledge that in the long run, you'll save money by trading with us because only best quality can give you best results . . . and only best results can save you money.



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Good Luck! **Staffels**

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SCABIOSA—IMPERIAL HYBRIDS



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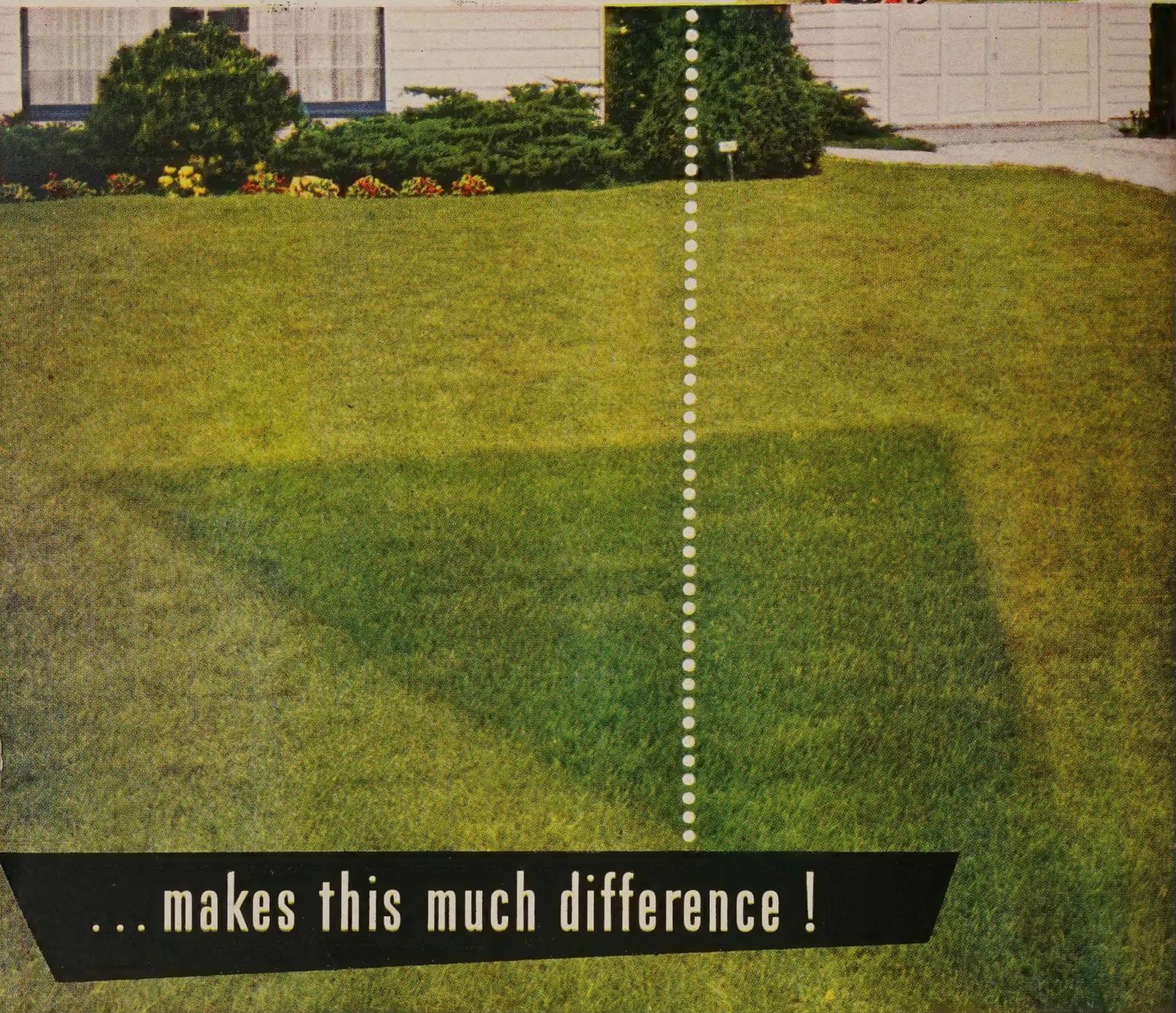
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This much **VIGORO***

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EndoPest . . . provides all the pest protection most gardens need!



EndoWeed . . . for a lovely, weed-free lawn.

Work wonders with your lawn this year with Vigoro. Vigoro—complete, balanced plant food—provides in ample amounts all the essential plant nutrients growing things must get from the soil. Just apply at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet.

Here's another Vigoro plus! Vigoro increases the humus (organic material) in your soil by helping grass

grow extra root systems. Thus, soil becomes a better storehouse for plant nutrients and moisture. Aeration is improved — helping both root and plant growth.

Make your lawn the neighborhood beauty spot. Get Vigoro today and feed it right away—and at regular intervals, too.

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